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Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NOTICE.—Owing to the extent to which the disgraceful practice has been carried, of palming off inferior, indistinct, and inartistic productions as being original Photographs, HERBERT & Co. inform their correspondents that almost all genuine portraits bear the name of the Photographer or of the Publisher on the back or the front of the picture; where such a guarantee is not to be found, the Portraits, almost without exception, are utterly spurious.

HERBERT & Co. can guarantee that every portrait sold by them is a genuine production, and they solicit an inspection of their unequalled and interesting collection of Original Portraits, both plain and exquisitely colored.

CARTES DE VISITE.

AMONGST numerous other portraits of eminent men and those celebrated for any peculiar gift or accomplishment, HERBERT & Co. here enumerate a few of those that have been just received. To prevent disappointment an early inspection is solicited.

Price 12 Rupees per dozen. Plain.

Professor Airy.
Sir Archibald Alison.
Duke of Athol.
Duc d' Aumale.
Auber.
Marie Amelie.
Cardinel Antonelli.
The Japanese Ambassadors, at present in England.
Dr. Babington.
M. W. Balfe, Esq.
T. Benedict, Esq.
Sterndale Bennett.
Mons. Berryer.
Sergeant Bodkin.
Rosa Bonheur.
Sir David Brewster.
Shirley Brooks.
Sir Benjamin Brodie.
The late I. K. Brunell.
Captain Burton.
Bruce, Lord Chief Justice.
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.
Rev. J. M. Bellew.
Baron Bunsen.
Sir James Brook.
Blondin.
Serjeant Ballantine.
John Bright.
Lord Brougham.
Sir John Burgoyne.
Louis Blanc.
Buckstone.
Mrs. Billington.
Mademoiselle Bressant.
Agnes Boucicault.
Duke of Buccleuch.
Sir James Bowring.
Lord Cowley.
Duke of Cambridge.
Duchess of Cambridge.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.
Richard Cobden.
Lord Cranworth.
Eliza Cook.
Michael Costa.
George Cruickshank, Esq.
Professor De Morgan.
Late Lord Canning.
The late Lady Canning.
Rev. Dr. Cumming.
Sir James Clerk.
Earl of Carlisle.
Miss Cottrell.
Madame Celeste.
T. P. Cooke.
Wilkie Collins.
Madame Carvalho.
Duke of Devonshire.
Duleep Singh, the Maharajah
Earl Ducie.
Professor Donaldson.
Du Chaillu.
Lord Dufferin.
Alexandre Dumas.
Charles Dickens.
Mrs. C. Dickens.
Lord Dundreary.
Sir Herbert Edwards.
Sir Charles Eastlake.
Lord Elgin.
Paris Conference, comprising 14 original portraits (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Fairbairn, W.
Professor Faraday.
Fechter.
Count of Flanders.
W. P. Frith, R.A.
Princess Elizabeth of France, (from a picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Gough.
Signor Giuglini.
W. E. Gladstone
Miss Arabella Goddard.
Colonel Greathed.
General Sir Patrick Grant.
Dr. T. E. Gray.
Rev. C. Gresley.
Madame Grisi.
George Grote.
Guizot.
Signor Gordoni.
Sir Hope Grant.
Earl Granville.
Lord Ellenborough.
Lord Gomm.
Gibson, R. A.
Lord Grosvenor.
Duke of Hamilton.
Duchess of Hamilton.
Charles Halle.
Haliburton, T.
Sir John Herschell.
Dr. Hofman.
Rev. Dr. Hook.
Thomas Hughes.
Professor Huxley.
D. D. Home.
Miss Heath.
The late Lord Herbert of Lee.
Baron Humboldt.
Mrs. S. C. Hall.
Miss Herbert.
General Sir John Inglis.
Captain Hope Johnstone.
Rev. Dr. Jelf.
The late Douglas Jerrold.
Mrs. Charles Kean.
Charles Kean, F.S.A.
Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Kinglake.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Charles Knight.
Louis Kossuth.
Rev. Sheridan Knowles.
Princess Lamballe, (from a Picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Lansdowne.
Lord Lyndhurst.
H. W. Longfellow.
Sir John Lawrence.
Lady Lawrence.

Earl of Lucan.
A. H. Layard.
Mark Lemon.
Abraham Lincoln.
Dr. Livingstone.
Longfellow, H. W.
Sir C. Lyell.
John Leech.
Dr. W. Lawrence.
Mons. Lesseps.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
The late Lord Macaulay
Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Duke of Manchester.
Duchess of Manchester.
Signor Mario.
Baron Martin.
Rev. Henry Melville.
Meyerbeer.
T. E. Millais, R. A.
Count de Morny.
Countess de Morny.
Miss Fanny Marston.
Mazzini.
Baron Marochetti.
Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Rev. Dr. Manning.
Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Celine Montelan.
Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Frank Mathews.
The late Genl. Sir C. Napier.
The late Adm. Sir C. Napier.
Ex-King of Naples.
Ex-Queen of Naples.
Miss Florence Nightingale.
Marquis of Normanby.
Lawrence Oliphant.
General Sir James Outram.
Professor Owen.
Bishop of Oxford
The O'Donoghu
Captain Sherard Osborne.
Miss Oliver.
Lord Palmerston.
Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
Rev. Punshon.
Sir F. Pollock.
Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
The present Sir Robert Peel.
Colonel Peard.
Paris Conference comprising [illegible] key) of the [illegible] (with of Europe.
Count Persigny.
Miss Louisa Pyne.
Mademoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song," from Dinorah, with three other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
The late Madame Rachel.
Professor Ramsay.
Sims Reeves.
Madame Ristori.
Mr. F. Robson.
Signor Rossini.
Duchess of Roxburgh.
The Duke of Rutland.
The late Rev. F. W. Robertson of Brighton.
Rarey.
Earl Russell.
Duke of Richmond.
Roupell.
Lord Redcliffe.
Miss Ada Swanborough.
Madame Sherrington.
George A. Sala.
Sir Walter Scott.
Shakspeare.
Mrs. Stirling.
Earl of Shrewsbury.
Tom Sayers.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
Countess of Shaftesbury.
General Sir C. Straubenze.
Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Lindsay Sloper.
Stanley, Vocalist.
S. G. O.
The late Albert Smith.
The late Robert Stephenson.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
Miss Louisa Leclercq.
Sir Emerson Tennant.
Professor Tennant.
Miss Lydia Thompson.
Alfred Tennyson.
Thackeray, W. M.
Mademoiselle Titiens.
Anthony Trollope.
F. M. Tupper.
Tom Taylor.
M. Thiers.
Tamberlik.
Professor Tyndall.
Signor Verdi.
V. Wallace.
Mrs. Windham.
Lord Westbury.
Duchess of Wellington
Professor Willis.
Sam Warren.
Spencer Walpole.
Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Professor Wheatstone.
General Windham.
Cardinal Wiseman.
Wagner.
Marie Wilton in four or five different characters.
General Williams, of Kars.
Dr. Trench.
Sir Charles Wood.
The late Rev. Dr. Wolff.
Mrs. Yelverton.

ORIGINAL CARTES DE VISITE THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

Price 12 Rs. per dozen, Plain.

Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen.
H. R. H. The late Prince Consort.
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
H. R. H. The Princess Royal.
H. R. H. Princess Alice.
H. R. H. Prince Alfred.
H. R. H. Princess Helena.
H. R. H. Princess Louisa.
H. R. H. Prince Arthur.
H. R. H. Prince Leopold.
H. R. H. Princess Beatrice.

HERBERT & Co. can supply all the above Royal Portraits exquisitely colored by the first artists. Colored Rs. 25 per dozen.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CARTES DE VISITE OF ROYAL AND DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

HERBERT & Co. have also received a rare and beautiful assortment of Colored Photographs, a few of which are enumerated. Price, Colored Rs. 25 per dozen.

H. I. M. The Emperor of the French.
H. I. M. The Empress of the French.

There are five different Photographs of the Empress; one in out-door costume; one attired for the drawing-room; one arm-in-arm with the Emperor: and two in evening dress, all of them very beautiful.

Emperor of Russia, Empress of Russia.
H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Cambridge.
H. R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge.
The King and The Queen of Holland.
The Ex-King and The Ex-Queen of Naples.

The exquisite Photograph of this beautiful lady is available in *four* different styles; one sitting, two standing, and one arm-in-arm with the Ex-King.

N. B.—The above were taken in Rome, July 1862.

The Grand Duchess of Baden.
The Prince and The Princess Leinigen.
Duchess of Wellington, Duchess of Manchester, Duchess of Roxburgh, Duchess of Sutherland, Grand Duchess St. Michael, and Princess Hohenzollern.
H. R. H. Prince Louis of Hesse.
The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal,
The Duchess of Orleans.

October, 1863. HERBERT & Co.

Notices.

PRESS READERS WANTED.—They must be acquainted with the Printing business. Apply to Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have removed our Offices to 11, Rampart Row.

20th October 1863. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have conjointly commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in Bombay, under the name and style of GHELLABHOY HIRJEE & Co.

HEERJEE BHIMSEY & Co.
SEWJEE NANSEY & Co.
Bombay, Church Gate Street, 20th October 1863.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Goods ex *Annot Lyle*, have not been claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense.

N & W H Co. 1/216 Twelve pairs 30 feet Girders, viz. 48 Bed plates, 72 Girders, 24 bundles joint plates, 60 cross Girders and 12 cases.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents for Captain Shaw.

NOTICE.—THE PLANS of the LAND near the RAILWAY STATION at AHMEDABAD, NOT being COMPLETED, the SALE advertised to take place on November 1st 1863, WILL BE DEFERRED until January 1st 1864.

W. H. PROPERT,
Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge.
Ahmedabad, 12th October 1863.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, from the St. James' Theatre, the St. James and Polygraphic Halls, London. And patronised by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and the Royal Family. The Duchess of Sutherland, Duke of Bucleugh, Duke of Athole, and the nobility and gentry of England.

Appearing by command before the Emperor and Empress of the French at the Palace of the Tuilleries.

Will leave Southampton by the mail steamer of the 27th of September for Bombay.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Under the Auspices of the Provincial Grand Lodge of England and Scotland in Western India, and Lodges "St. George" No. 807. "Concord" No. 757. "Rising Star" No. 342 and "Perseverance" No. 351.

BROTHER E. JAMES MARTINNANT, of Lodge "St. Andrew's in the East" Poona, No. 343 and Provincial Grand Organist of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in Western India, begs to inform the Musical Public, his kind friends, and more especially the Masonic fraternity of Bombay, that he will give a VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT under the above patronage at the Grant Road Theatre on FRIDAY EVENING, the 30th October 1863, assisted by a Glee Club, and by the Band of H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I., by the kind permission of Major Combe.

Programme will be issued shortly.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Tickets to be obtained from the *Bombay Gazette*, and the *Times of India* Offices, and of Mr. MARTINANT, at the door on the night of the Concert.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES IN KURRACHEE.

MESSRS. ROBERT SMALL & Co. are instructed to offer for sale by Public Auction (at the office of Messrs. OOTUMRAM, GOPINATH & Co.) at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November next, all those extensive eligible BUSINESS PREMISES on the Bunder Road, belonging to MADAME DAVIDSON.

The premises are in close proximity to the Railway Station, and the Serai—"a place used by Merchants for storing Cotton, Wool and other Merchandize, from Mooltan, Khorassan, &c., &c."

The premises comprise a large, well-built, and airy upper-storied Bungalow at present occupied by the "Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia," at a monthly rental of Rupees 150;—two Godowns capable of holding about 8,500 tons of Merchandize; the whole standing in a large Compound comprising 11,260 square yards. The present income from the premises is Rs. 400 a month, (*which may be considerably increased*).

The premises are held on a lease for 99 years, and are subject to an *annual rental* of Rs. 90. The lease will expire in 1957.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. OOTUMRAM, GOPINATH & Co., Bunder Road, or to the Auctioneers at the MART.

Auction Mart, Kurrachee, 6th August 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited for cutting the Proprietor's Trees for two years in Kusba Mullar and other Villages in the Salsette Talooka, Tanna Zillah, excepting Teak, Khair, Date and Palm Trees, the Trees in the two Gardens, Travellers' resting Trees, and the boundary and other Trees belonging to the Ryots of the Villages.

KUSBA MULLAR.

Mangoe Trees standing in the interior and hilly parts of the Village.
Woondee Poonawa..........ditto..........ditto.
Miscellaneous Trees..........ditto..........ditto.

MOUZA ARRAM.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees..........ditto..........ditto.

MOUZA KUNNAYREE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees..........ditto..........ditto.

MOUZA TOOLSEE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees..........ditto..........ditto.

Tenders will be received up to 30th October 1863.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.

For further particulars apply to the CARKOON of the Proprietors at Mullar or in the Fort, at Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASEER & Co.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Company will be prepared to issue Share Certificates at their Offices, on or after the 26th day of October, instant, to the parties who have executed the Deed of Association, on production of Receipts for the first call.

NOTICE is also given that the transfer by Allottees of Shares purporting to be made by endorsement on the Receipt cannot in any manner be recognized by the Company, until a transfer shall have been executed in the form provided by the Articles of Association, and such tranfer shall have been duly registered in the Company's Books.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th October 1863. Managers.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees fifty per Share upon each Share of ORIGINAL AND SECOND ISSUE, on or before SATURDAY, the 30th October instant, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said Saturday, the 31st October instant, the holder or holders of any Share or Shares will be charged interst at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, so long as such Call remains unpaid, and the Share or Shares will become liable to forfeiture under Regulation 16, 17, and 18 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Company's Office, 11, Apollo Street, 8th October 1863.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING; BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year		1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, A.D., 1838.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Accumulated Fund £700,000. Revenue about £300,000. New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices. The "With Profits" Rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers on that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage, independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

The SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been very materially reduced.

For further particulars, Forms, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th October 1863.

Notices.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ફોરટ પરેચ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Calls will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after those dates.

3rd Call Rs. 500 to be paid on or before 15th November 1863.
4th „ „ 500 do. do. 31st December 1863.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
12th September 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

SECOND CALL OF RUPEES 250 PER SHARE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ASSOCIATION are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the Second Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 20th November 1863, after which date, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over due Calls, and the Share will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.
Association's Office, No. 32, Medow Street, Bombay, 29th October 1863.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION hereby invite Tenders together or separately, for the supply for one year, from the 1st January 1864, of COPRA or dried COCOANUT, and of coarse COIR YARN, required for the manufactures of the prison.

The Contractor will be required to deliver the Copra and Coir free of charge at the House of Correction at Bombay, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

The Tenders must be addressed to the President of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction at Bombay, and they will be received, with samples of the Copra and Coir, at the Fort Police Office until noon on Wednesday, the 2nd December 1863.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender. N. W. OLIVER, President,

Committee of Management of the House of Correction.
Bombay, 29th September 1863.

INDUSTRIAL MINES.

Fort William, the 17th August 1863,
ADVERTISEMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA having come to the conclusion that it is not expedient to carry on the Iron Works recently established at Burwai, on the Nurbudda, as a Government undertaking, will be prepared to receive offers from Capitalists desirous of taking up such an enterprise for the sale or lease of the Works.

The annexed Extracts from a Report lately submitted to the Government of India will explain the present condition of the Works and the resources of the neighbouring country.

Communications on this subject should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, with the Governor General.

J. P. BEADLE, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Extract from a Report by the Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, No. 533, dated 11th May 1863.

* * * * I have furnished a block plan of the works which shows the position of all the existing buildings. All of these buildings are finished, with the exception of the Calcining Kiln and the Forge, which are waiting for castings we had calculated upon making at the Works. The expenditure incurred upon them amounted to Rupees 66,194 up to the 1st March last, and I have estimated that their entire cost will amount to Rupees 85,000. I do not anticipate that any other buildings will be required for the manufacture of Bar Iron, with perhaps the exception of one or two of an inexpensive nature, such as a small Cupola Furnace and a Shed for calcined Ore; an increase in our manufactures will, of course, increase the buildings. I regret I am unable to furnish you with a general plan of the locality of the Works; the Village of Burwai, near which they have been erected, is one of considerable size and importance, it is in British Territory, and is situated two miles north of the Nurbudda, on the main road between Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, from which it is only 40 miles distant. Its population amounts to 4,500, and no great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining labour from it for our operations: supplies also to any extent are procured there. It is also the residence of the Kamasider of the District, and the money transactions of the Works are in consequence easily arranged.

I do not know what the value of the machinery is, as it has not been debited to the Works. I have furnished a list of what we have received at Burwai, and Mr. Mitander is of opinion that we have sufficient for our present wants.

THE SUPPLY OF ORE.

We obtain Ore from the Mitanderpore Mine, 7 miles east of the Works, and from the Nandia Mine, an old Native working, three miles west of Burwai; both of the Ores have been described from Mr. Mitander's Report in the Calcutta *Government Gazette* of the 23rd April 1863, and by Dr. Oldham, to whom specimens were forwarded for analysis, in the following extract from his Report:—

"One specimen is a mass of almost pure homatile Iron Ore, evidently a piece of a vein or string of Ore. It is crystalline massive. It yields 62·22 per cent. of Iron, pure homatile would give 70·00 per cent.; the slight admixture in this Ore being chiefly Silica."

"The second specimen is a Breccia made up of broken fragments of Ore and other materials recemented by Crystalline Carbonate of Lime. It forms on the whole a very hard, tough, and difficult frangible mass. In such a rock the only fair plan to arrive at an average result, as to its composition, would be to reduce a considerable mass of the rock to powder, thoroughly mix up this, and then take a sample from the mixed product."

This of course we were unable to do satisfactorily, but so far as was possible with a hand specimen it has been done.

A fair sample of the whole mass gives 50·63 per cent. of Iron. Picked from the richer portions it yielded 57·95 per cent. Both these are very rich and valuable ores of Iron, and with proper treatment will yield excellent metal. Unless some care be taken, if the ordinary processes by a *Blast Furnace* be used in the reduction of these, the probability is that the Iron will be *cold short*, but this can be readily prevented.

Dr. Oldham's analysis of these Ores is considered by Mr. Mitander to be too favorable for a working estimate, and his calculations do not allow for more than 43 per cent. of Iron from the Mitanderpore Ore, and 33 per cent. from the Nandia Ore. The specimen which were forwarded to Dr. Oldham were probably richer than the average produce of the Mine.

Note.—The estimated cost of the Ore at the Furnace is Rupees 4 per ton.

FUEL.

The Forest from which the supply of charcoal is obtained extends from Burwai to Chandghur, on the Nurbudda, and northward to the crest of the Vindian range. Of this tract 144 square miles are within an available distance from the Works; 10 square miles of tree jungle on the south of the River are also within the distance we have calculated that we can profitably carry charcoal, we have therefore an area of 154 square miles of Forest.

The principal Trees of the Forests are:—

The Sallee	Boswellia Glabra.
„ Mhonee	Sterculia Urens.
„ Dawra	
„ Kheir	Acacio Catechee.
„ Saghwan	Tectona Grandis.
„ Ungun	Hardwiskia Binata.

The two latter are useful Timber trees, and we do not cut them, but from the four others our charcoal is entirely made.

The Sallee is the most common tree, and with the Mhonee yields a soft and indifferent charcoal. The Dawra on the other hand is an excellent charcoal yielding tree, fully equal, Mr. Mitander thinks, to the Beech, the best in Sweden for this purpose. The Kheir also produces a hard wood, and we intend to use it for the Blast Furnace uncharred.

The yield of charcoal we find to be 35 per cent. of the wood by measurement and 25 per cent. by weight.

In Sweden from 48 to 75 per cent. is obtained by measurement, while by weight there is little difference from us. One hundred cubic feet of Swedish charcoal weighs about 900 lbs., while 100 cubic feet of ours weighs 1,400 lbs. As the consumption of fuel is estimated by measurement, this is an advantage to us, from which we may derive very great benefit; on the other hand, however, the residue of ashes from our charcoal is much greater.

Cutting and carrying the wood and burning it is now undertaken by Contractors at the following rates:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Cutting and stacking wood per 100 cubic feet	0	6	3
Making 100 cublic feet charcoal	3	2	0

The carriage varies with the distance from Burwai. Charcoal brought from the extremity of our Works, 12 miles distant, cost Rupees 3-12-0 per 100 cubic feet for carriage, while from our nearest clearing it is brought for 15 annas: the mean rate therefore is Rupees 2-5-6. From these prices we arrive at the following estimate of the cost of 100 cubic feet charcoal:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
285 cubic feet of wood, at 6 annas 3 pie per 100 cubic feet	1	1	9
Cost of making 100 cubic feet of charcoal	3	2	0
Mean rate for carriage to the Works	2	5	6
Cost of 100 cubic fect charcoal	6	9	3

FLUX.

A Limestone is obtained within two miles from Burwai, and its cost at the Works is 1½ Rupees per ton uncalcined.

LIST OF BUILDINGS, &C., AT THE BURWAI IRON WORKS.

1. Superintendent's House and Out-Offices.
2. Engineers ditto ditto.
3. Charcoal Houses, three in number. Two 100 feet by 35 feet, one 75 feet by 35 feet.
4. One Calcining and Lime Kiln.
5. One Blast Furnace.
6. Gas calcining Kiln.
7. Boiler and Blowing Engine House.
8. Casting House, 50 feet by 30 feet.
9. Carpenter's and Smith's Work Shed. 70 feet by 30 feet.
10. Fitting Pattern and Machine Shop, 120 feet by 25 feet.
11. Forges and Steam Hammer, 75 feet by 40 feet.
12. Rolling Mill, 70 feet by 25 feet.
13. Office and Store Room.
14. Two Wells with acqueduct to Furnace.

LIST OF THE MACHINERY.

1	Steam Blowing Engine erected for Blast Furnace.
2	Ditto ditto erected for Forges.
1	Steem Engine for rolling Mill Train.
1	Donkey Pumping Engine for ditto.
1	Steam Hammer.
1	Steam Pumping Engine.
12	Boilers for the above Engines.
1	One ton Crane.
1	Screw-cutting and turning Machine.
1	Planing ditto.
1	Drilling ditto.
2	Punching and shearing ditto.
1	Nasmyth's Blowing Fan.
2	Weighing Machines.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A LEADER OF PSALMODY, for a congregation in Bombay. To a suitable person a liberal salary will be given. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

23rd October 1863.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that under the Provisions of Section XLI. of Act X. of 1863, a BRANCH OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY is established AT INDORE, under the charge of Mr. W. S. JOHNSTONE.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 23rd October 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that those Shareholders who have not paid the amount of the 2nd Call due on the 15th instant, will be charged interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from and after MONDAY the 26th current, and will also render themselves liable to have their Shares forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. P. PEEBLES, Manager.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Call of Rs. 500 per Share, will be payable at the registered Office of the Company, or at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., in Bombay, on or before the 1st proximo.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 10th October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a 4th Call of Rs. 20 per Share, falls due on the 1st November next, and that a 5th or last Call falls due on the 1st December next, therefore the Shareholders are requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company, in default thereof, interest will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

The Shareholders who have not paid the 2nd and 3rd Calls, are hereby requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company, without any further delay with interest thereon at 9 per cent. for the 2nd Call from 8th September last, and for the 3rd Call from 8th October instant, in default of which, the Shares will be liable to be forfeited to the Company, and whose Shares have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding be liable to pay to the Company all calls owing upon such Shares.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE,
Manager.
Bombay, 23rd October 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CURSETJEE JAMASJEE WORKINGBOXWALLA, and BHICAJEE EDULJEE MEHERJEENA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to PANDOORUNG RAMCHUNDER, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Old Salt Batty Land or Ground, situate at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eleven thousand six hundred and four square yards, be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 115, and bounded on the East by the Government ground and the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the West by the property of Mousulmin Hoosain, and Sha Lalla Dhunne, and the line of the Baroda Railway, on the North by the Salt Batty ground of Balgovundass Hurgovundass, and on or towards the South by the Salt Batty ground of Portuguese Seenore Kassa; all persons having claims thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me, at my Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.—Dated 23rd October 1863.

VINAYEKRAO HURRYCHUND,
for Khunderao Morojee, Purchaser's Solicitor.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SILKS, in great variety, for Driving, Dinner, and Evening Wear.

Black Glaces and Rich Moire Antiques.
Wedding, Dinner, Carriage, and Evening, Lace, Tulle, and Fancy Dresses.
GRENADINE DRESSES.
(Pure White, Striped, Broche, or Plain.)
MUSLIN DRESSES.
ABERDEEN WINCEYS.
(For the Overland Route.)
Sealskin Cloaks and Jackets.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
Also the new Scarlet Gipsy and Abergeldie Cloaks.
New Silk Mantles and Jackets.
GARIBALDI'S.
(New shapes, various materials.)
Cloaks in every style and novelty for Carriage and Evening Wear.
RIDING HABITS.
RIDING HATS.
(The Pretty Horsebreaker.)
BONNETS
(In the latest fashion.)
Trimmed Hats, in all the new shapes. Children's Hats.
Wreaths, Flowers, Head-dresses, &c.

WOOLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Amongst the recent novelties J. & W. WATSON & Co. beg to announce;

GIBRALTAR RIB.
(Especially for Riding Coats.)
COMMODORE
(The new White Vesting.)
Fine Saxony Twills, in good shades of Drab, suitable for the Hills. Rs. 42 the Suit.
Large assortment of Fancy Drills.
JUNGLE SUITS. Rs. 28.

Messrs. W. & Co. have always on hand, a large stock of Accoutrements, and Trimmings of every description, necessary to the equipment of Officers in H. M.'s Indian service.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., beg to invite inspection of their large and varied assortment of Gentlemen's HELMETS, HATS and CAPS, in which will be found all the new and leading novelties of the day.

They would call especial attention to their

JUNGLE HELMETS

which are made of the strongest and thickest felt, compatible with lightness of weight and durability, and possessing the air-chamber afford a sure protection from *Coup de soleil*.

Price Rs. 8-8 annas each.

Cocked Hats, for all grades in the Civil, Military or Political Service.

BOOTS.—LACE UP BOOTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.

(Impervious to rain.)
French Calf Boots Elastic Sides.
English do. do.
N.B.—Good strong screwed sole walking boots
Rs. 8..........per pair.
Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.

"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. Watson & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted.*

Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.

"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"

With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief can be procured of us only.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS, UPPER-ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. From the 15th October. For rent and particulars, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, Limited.

Apply on the premises to
15th October, 1863. BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

TO LET, AT MAHABLESHWUR, FOR THE NEXT TWO SEASONS—"WESTWOOD." Apply to Messrs. HUNT and MONET, Poona, and Mr. A. L. McKENZIE, Bombay.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER's method and course of study are adapted 'to *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or extending special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructress in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or paraphrastic remarks, to think and reason on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application, at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 24th *October* 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. ½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	98½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	231 prem.
Bank of India	25	......	1 discount.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	12 do.	9 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	44 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	60 prem. [exdiv
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	60 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	150 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	......	36 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	156 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	115 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	......	3 prem. [ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct, pm. [ex-div.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 26,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share...	Rs. 10,200 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs. 2,000 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share ...	Rs. 33,000 [per share } pm.
Do. B ,,	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 25,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 800 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,100	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pittya Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 1,100 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	[illegible]	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	....	3,500 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	300 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	25 discount.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	300 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 102½
" Loan 1835-36 }
" Loan 1842-43 } 95½
" Loan 1854-55 }
New Five per Cent. Loan 104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan .... 114½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each .... Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes .... " 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars .... " 240
Carolus .... " 300
Mexican Dollars .... " 225
German Crowns .... " 213
Five-Franc Pieces .... " 208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver .... " 106½
Gold Leaf .... " 16 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .... £3 2s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
(Seed) .... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) .... £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
(Seed) .... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China .... }
To Clyde .... } No offers.
To Hull .... }
To Calcutta and back .... Rs. 17 to 18

(PRICES CURRENT (23rd Oct. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.) .... Rs. 590 to 695
New Dhollera, (ready.) .... " 595 to 600
New Bhownuggur, (ready.) .... " 595 to 600
New Oomravuttee .... " 550 to 555
New Comptu, (ready.) .... " 575 to 580
New Dharwar Sawginned .... " 665 to 670
New Barsee and Nuggur .... " 540 to 545
New Veeravul .... " 545 to 555
New Khandeish .... " 530 to 535
New Porstchee .... " 555 to 560
New Accote .... " 570 to 575
New Mangalore .... " 560 to 565
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,550 to Rs. 1,600.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 4 to 7 5 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat .... " 6 10 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black .... " 32 to 33
and White) .... " 38 to 39
Niger .... " 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 23	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat 22nd Oct.
	Elphinstone (s)	Albey	Surat 22nd Oct.
	Elizabeth Ann Bright	Starkey	Auckland Aug.
	Duc de Malakoff	Bourdase	Mauritius 24 Sept.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat, 72 Natives.
Per Steamer *Elphinstone*, from Surat, 50 Natives.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
Oct. 23	Jehangheer	Dermott	Calcutta.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Elizabeth Ann Bright*. 19th October, in Latitude 8.48 North Longitude 75-35 East, beginning unsettled weather with heavy rain, wind veered, from North to South West, blowing strong with terrific squalls at intervals, which lasted till the morning of the 21st. The Ship being in 13-17, North and 74 East, Barometer 29-80 lowest range.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Carnac*, for Surat.
Ship *Gloriana*, for London.
Steamer *Elphinstone*, for Surat.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday :—
Brig *Amanathoo Raymon*, Nacoda Bapoo Nyna, bound to Cannanore and Cochin.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 23RD OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Gloriana.—9½ cases herabole, 26½ cwt., Hajeebhoy Lalljee.

Chapman.—31 packages coffee, 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs., Sowchund Golubchund; 14 cases chundroos 29 cwt., Bulloo Vully Khan Momud.

For Liverpool.

Sea Park.—65 bales cotton, 227¾ cwt., Goca Weokerda; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Padomsy Virjee and Co.; 1 case sampies of tools &c., Martin Young and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Gungjee Nurput; 1 half bale cotton, 1¾ cwt., Sazzubhoy Hormusjee and Co.

Beeston Castle.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Helen Scott.—1,000 bundles surseeseed, 590 cwt., Heerjee himsee nd Co.

Edendale.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee and Co.

Joshua.—1 case sundry ollmanstores Henry Miles; 60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Soonderdass Moolljee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Dewcurn and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Tythonus.—450 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Euroclydon.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Luckmedass Cooverjee; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Tulla Magsy; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Varesy Ludha; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Curumsy Kessowjee; 22 bales cotton, 77 cwt., Khatesy Ragowjee.

Missouri.—600 packages linseed, 600 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Lilladhur Cassowjee; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee.

Annot Lyle.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., N. J. Ebram and Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Damodhur Jaychund; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmedass Cooverjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Tezpall Gapjee.

Lord Palmerston.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Luckumsy Rowjee.

Elephalet Greely.—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Treebhovun Jugjeevun; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmedass Cooverjee; 115 bales cotton, 403 cwt., J. N. Wadia Sons and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Luckoo Telapall; 4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Bates Family.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Tulja Nagsy; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Muthoora Soorjee; 500 bales bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.

Oriental.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hormusjee Bomanjee and Co.

Lancastrian.—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., M. P. Byramjee Cola and Co.

City of Brussels.—30 bales cotton, 110 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 75 bales cotton, 265½ cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.

Minhaha.—19 bales cotton, 66½ cwt., Jeatha Mejee; 168 bales cotton, 588 cwt., F. Chambers.

Lady Havelock.—210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Macnee and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Khutow Mowjee.

Hahneman.—90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Juga Ludha; 38 bales wool, 114 cwt., W. Cassinath; 75 bales cotton 262½ cwt., N. J. Abram and Co.; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Flying Venus.—41 bales cotton, 143½ cwt., Lalljee Jugjeevun; 40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Muncherjee Cawasjee Lungrana; 300 bags surseeseed, 450 cwt., Jowarilall Umiasunker; 325 bales cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Sedick Hajee Woosman.

For Havre.

Naval Brigade.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Rustomjee H. Wadia.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 chest cashmere shawls, 17 pieces, Kootoobdin Paracha; 16 chests cashmere shawls, 29 pieces, Ameerchund Curumchund; 3 chests cashmere shawls, 79 pieces, Daveesaw Churundass; 12 cases cashmere shawls, 186 pieces, Forbes and Co.; 2 chests cashmere shawls, 19 pieces, Roognath Nundlall; 1 chest cashmere shawls, 5 pieces, Hokumchund Sewnath; 2 chests cashmere shawls, 25 pieces, Huzareemull Govemookroy; 2 chests cashmere shawls, 22 pieces, Syed Momud Abdool Gunvy; 1 chest cashmere shawls, 153 pieces, Momud Hosen Ahmudally; 11 chests cashmere shawls, 130 pieces, Shaik Jumaloodin Hasamoodin; 46 chests, cashmere shawls, 54 pieces, Tarachund Sitaram; 3 chests, cashmere shawls, 35 pieces, Heranund Lallchund; 1 chest cashmere shawls, 1 piece, Hurkison Kedarnath; 1 chest cashmere shawls, 24 pieces, Noliram Ramchunder.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—1 chest, M. opium, 138 lbs. each, Joseph David; 3 packages fishmaws, 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs., Momudbhoy Dama; 14 chests, M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Motelall; 18 chests, M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhoychund Jumka; 10 packages raisins, 21 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.; 10 packages almonds, 21 cwt., Visram Ebram and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Goolanar	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
750 Chapman, R. Harland—B. H. Cama. (c. l. Sept. 17)
793 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 23)
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1033 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers—D. & Sorabjee. (c. l. Sept. 12)
1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson, & Co.
1287 Annot Lyne, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
904 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
2158 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1104 Camperdown, Houston.
1059 Charger, Smyth.
990 City of Brussels,—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
890 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
1091 Eliphalet Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons, (c. l. Sept. 22)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Nasmyth & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 6)
1328 Hahneman, Philips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham.—Coupland & Co.
1163 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oc. 14)
952 Indian Queen, Jago.
Inkerman, Grant.
792 Japanese, Thaker—Lyon Brothers & Co.
804 Joshua, Bartlett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
855 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2)
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G.S. King & Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Sept 16)
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
811 Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co.
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra,—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1669 Oriental, J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee. (c. l. Sept. 23)
Orissa, Evans.
1435 Pera, Twedie—Lawrence & Co.
1357 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
744 Seapark, Bell—Grey & Co. (l. c. Sept. 14)
896 Summerlee, R. Hughes.
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 26)
FOR HAVRE.
411 Maupertius, Leborgue—Jules Sick & Co.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.
346 Robertson, James—Stenhouse & Co.
FOR ZANZIBAR.
284 Parsee, Burke. (c. l. Oct. 3)
FOR MAULMAIN.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
665 Sparkling Wave (s), Emery—Cohen & Co.
FOR PENANG.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Sep. 21)
FOR KURRACHEE.
290 Tilly (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
Penang (s), Blackmore.
NOT FIXED.
Ammanatool Currim, Nacoda.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Berenice (s), Burns.
Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.
277 Bombay (s),—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
1282 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
207 Dadloy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
801 Dalhousie (s), Moreland—B. I. S. N. Co.
Duc de Malacoff, Bourdase.
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Euphenues, Profurno.
Elizabeth, Starkly.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
1200 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.
[illegible]
956 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
1198 James Smith, Feivouz—Dady Sorabjee & Co.
978 Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
Missouri, James Smith—Dody Sorabjee & Co.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
545 Noma Vidal (s), Ranro—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Setellite.
Shen Shah, Gillam.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

541 Nepaul, W. Curling.
1496 Malta (s), G. Hyde.
Orissa, Parish.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, (under repair.)
742 Singapore.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.
FOR MOULMEIN.
500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.
510 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.
Charente (s),
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassel & Co. July 31
710 Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co. July 15
045 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.
441 Dorothy, Bruce.
1153 East, Boyd. Aug. 28
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre.
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.
480 Empress, Piers.
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. July 20
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co. Aug. 11
1168 Glasgow, Taylor. June 18
H. M. St. Assaye.
1036 Marian Moore, Monce. Aug. 17
731 Percy Douglas, Humon.
956 Preston, Meffett—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 4
824 Queen of the North, Crombie—A.H. Huschke & Co. July 24
2346 Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co. Aug. 31
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
679 Scindo, Schrewsbury,—Fleming & Co.
893 Sebastean Cabot, Morgan.
1231 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 21
799 Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald
1045 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. July 31
980 Southampton, Limstrong.
1001 St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co July 3
Tweed.
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. Sept. 3
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 10
FROM LIVERPOOL.
824 Adriatic, Scott.
1001 Algiers, Buchannan.
847 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 31
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 23
766 Coromandel, Smith. July 17
590 Ceylon, Latham.
713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
1130 Cicero, Alexander. Aug. 30
1478 Cimber, Copperholdt July 31
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. July 14
680 Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co. Aug. 7
760 Dorothy—G. S. King & Co. Aug. 7
1015 Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. Aug. 7
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss. July 18
937 Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co. Aug. 2
1346 Harmonides, Mowan—Dady and Sorabjee.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. Aug. 27
843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
686 Iduna, Sandberg. July 28
Malvern, Clarkson. July 17
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
Mariata, Brown.
747 Miletus, Shaw.
Montrose—Remington & Co.
643 Moreno, Whiting.
697 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.
1082 Palinurus, Tegan. Aug. 1
1117 Protector, Clark. Aug. 1
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters. Aug. 29
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 20
641 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1101 Shannon.
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
776 Superb, Bonner. Aug. 13
982 Trenton, Walker. Aug. 20
1349 Uncas, Greely. Aug. 2
1250 Victoria Cross—Coupland & Co.
1131 War Cloud, Logan. Aug. 1
1015 William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1073 Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.
890 Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co. July 30
FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.
184 Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co. July 25
346 Jumna, Phillips. July 15
1061 Kirkham, Routledge.
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.
909 Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E Bates & Co. June 25
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
Baron Macauley, Cunningham. July 3
998 Diadem.
1343 George A. Holt, Robinson. May 22
FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.
Enfield, Reed.
FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.
1100 Eldorado, Hayes.
560 Tallulas, Percival. June 28
FROM BANGKOK.
890 Prince of Wales, Winckles.
FROM CARDIFF.
427 Enterprise, Hayes.
810 Fort Regent.
FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.
1055 Englishman, Hardwick. May 22
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley.
960 Falkland, Pender.
346 Jane Francis, McIntosh. May 28
533 Neptune, Veary.
Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co. July 18
FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.
759 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.
FROM SYDNEY.
1204 Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.
FROM SUNDERLAND.
1057 Gladstone.
1724 Eagle, Cuthbert. Aug. 1
428 Malvern
867 Mogul.—Stoehr Prieger & Co. July 3
FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.
1047 Beaumonde.
1047 Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.
1199 Baden. July 3
460 Chasley.
780 Manlius
FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.
471 Aoa.
1127 Earl of Elgin. July 31
FROM THE CLYDE.
1180 Birmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.
990 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. July 15
813 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.
698 City of Benares, McMillan.
680 Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
Outram (s).
FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.
820 Moonlight—Farnham & Co.
FROM CHINA.
477 Good Success.
Avabhoy, Marr,
FROM CALCUTTA.
1094 Africa.
600 Aristidei.
467 Asteroid, Gardener.
1402 Clydesdale.
826 Clymene.
1056 Day Dream
894 Futshool Aziz. Aug. 26
368 Faluca Sadan.
1010 Latona.—Comber Sons & Co.
664 Mary Ann.
1189 Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.
1494 Renown (s). Siegger—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1239 Royal Alfred.
2035 Red Jacket.
905 Southern Rights.
806 Shen Shah. July 25
1499 Sheve Donard, Merwanjee Melissa.
1345 Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 26
FROM MOULMEIN.
1045 Aginora, Cohen & Co. Sept. 10
1020 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 30
785 Minnehaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1049 Ocean Belle, Cohen & Co. Sept. 14
426 Peter Clinton, Bragdon. Sept. 30
425 Rovena, Lloyd—Cohen & Co.
790 W. M. Peek—Cohen & Co.
FROM SINGAPORE.
765 Faize Allum.
FROM SUNDERLAND.
675 Alipore, Fleming & Co.
Appolina, Weighell.
Jason, Le Marchee. July 10

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.
738 Akbar, Pizzey. Aug. 8
477 Albion, Hughes.
Chimera, Mott. Aug. 1
657 Elinor, Bowden. May 5
336 Frederick Bassil, Laws.
1459 Herefordshire, Walker. July 28
618 Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co, June 3
Mudge, Stewart.
672 Scindo, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.
357 Telegraph, Jones.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
396 Brierley. July 15
548 Melody, Janes. June 11
461 Richard Cobden, Randall. Aug. 7
FROM THE CLYDE.
783 Assaye, Andrews. July 15
578 Fortitude, Booth. May 16
515 Glenmessen Butt. June 29
364 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co. June 28
599 Index, McLeod.—Fleming & Co.
1072 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.—Fleming & Co. July 15
Roxana, Spittal. June 29

BENGAL.

THE Telegraph of Oct. 13, announced the arrivals of the *Rangoon*, Lowen, from Singapore 27th Sept.; touched at Malacca 28th, Penang 29th, Moulmein 4th Oct. and Rangoon 6th Oct.; *Sindbad*, Biord, from Mauritius 14th Sept.; *Gyptis*, Alezais, from Reunion 11th Sept.; *The Duke*, Hawkins, from Liverpool 20th May; *Fazel Currim*, (Commanders name and Port not given;) touched at Alloppe 24th Sept.; and *William Prouse*, Fish, from Liverpool 1st June.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 23.

Anstruther, Lieutenant R. D., 106th Light Infantry, on Medical Certificate, from Neemuch.

Penny, Surgeon Major H. J., 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

Cruikshank, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Naval.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 23, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 18th Regiment N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. Bugler Francis De Souza, 23rd Regiment N. I., until his embarkation for Kurrachee.

2. A full Company of the 21st Regiment N. I., (or Marine Battalion) in full dress with a proportion of European and Native Officers with Regimental Colors to be held in readiness, to be at the Apollo Bunder, at a date and time to be hereafter notified to receive Sir Henry Barkley, Governor of the Mauritius, expected by the China Mail.

The Drum and Fifes of the Regiment to attend.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 23rd October 1863.

Mr. L. J. Ford, Accountant of the Dockyard is directed to preform the duties of Paymaster, to the Floating Batteries in addition of those of his present Office vice Mr. Barrett discharged to the Shore.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed a Committee to deliver charge of the Stores and provisions from Mr. Barrett Paymaster of the Floating Batteries to Mr. Ford.

Lieutenant Brebner, Assistant Superintendent Floating Batteries.

Mr. Ford, Accountant, Dockyard.

Mr. Barret, Paymaster.

Mr. Lamborn, 1st Class Engineer, is directed to join the dredging vessel *Beitkul.*

Letters to the Editor.

CONSERVANCY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—After much agitation and controversy, Government is apparently convinced that some material change or improvement is really necessary in the Pilotage and Harbour arrangements, and with that object in view have accordingly appointed a Committee who will assume the entire control of the working of the Departments, and under whose auspices it is anticipated a new order of things will be inaugurated. It is understood the Master Attendant will be the Executive Officer of the Committee. The conclusion arrived at by Government, will be hailed with gratification by all residents in Bombay interested in the welfare of shipping, and it is to be desired that the Pilot service be speedily placed on an effective footing commensurate with the requirements of the vast and increasing trade of the Port. If I am correctly informed there is a proposal before Government and now under consideration, having for its object the submitting of the Conservancy of the harbour to the control of a Committee also. This would seem to be urgently needed, and is a step in the right direction, the increasing value of the fore shore of the Harbour, the reclamation schemes now in progress, and those in contemplation, the necessity for additional public landing places, and the better regulation of those landing places already existing, with other serious and weighty reasons, all point to the expediency of the establishment of a Board of Conservancy.

23rd October 1863. NAUTICUS.

INSUFFICIENCY OF THE SALARY OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

SIR,—I saw a few days ago in your valuable paper, a letter calling attention to the fact that the present dearness of provisions and all other necessaries falls most unequally upon the rich and poor, and that therefore to raise salaries all round at an equal rate does not afford sufficient help to the classes on small fixed pay. I wish I could think that Government entertained any such intention, but I cannot say that I have heard of it. Your correspondent stated the case of a person on 400 Rupees per mensem, doubtless this is small enough in Bombay but take the case of an Ensign or Lieutenant stationed with his regiment in Bombay. The former draws Rs. 182 a month, the latter 225, out of which each has to pay 12 or 15 rupees to the Military Fund and his Regimental Band Mess, and Billiard subscriptions, which are compulsory. They have moreover to maintain an expensive mess, (for messes *are* expensive); in the rains they have to pay enormously for houses in which they are allowed only to live five months; being thus quite at the mercy of landlords who know they must find some shelter at any extortionate rent; they have furthermore, to go constantly at their own expense to Courts-martial, Committees, &c., at various ends of the island and to maintain themselves generally as officers and gentlemen. I believe that whenever employés of Banks and other mercantile institutions are sent anywhere on the business of their firms, that they are paid their actual expenses; but an officer (probably because he is so well paid !), must go from perhaps Mazagon to the furthest end of Colaba and back, paying his own expenses. This is all the harder, as it is impossible for a subaltern to keep a horse or vehicle of any kind. The pay of the lower ranks of the army is now quite insufficient to live upon, far less to save anything or pay off debts incurred perhaps, while stationed in Bombay or Poona. The worst of it is that although the dearness of everything presses heavily and sorely on those with a pittance of 182 or 225 or even Captain's pay, it does not much affect those on 2,000 or 3,000 a month, who have the power of altering these things. It is very little use mentioning all this, as the tendency now-a-days is to cut, not to increase salaries that were fixed 40 years ago under very different circumstances, but it does one good to have a growl. Hoping you will kindly find a corner for this, I sign myself, (as far as prices are concerned at least.)

LAUDATOR TEMPORIS ACTI.

21st October 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th Oct., at Baboocolly, Jessore, the wife of Thomas Brae, Esq., of a son.

On the 11th Oct., at 6-1, Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of G. M. Barton, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th Oct., at the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. K. Wetherhead, M.A., Commander Robinson, I. N., Superintendent Floating Batteries, to Agnes, daughter of T. B. Brooke, Esq., late H. E. I. C. S., Island of St. Helena.—No Cards.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th October 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 "	2 8 0	" 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR COLOMBO.

The Mails for Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, per Steamer *Bombay Castle*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

MAILS FOR RUTNAGHERRY.

The Mails for Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar (late Sudashewghur), Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, per Steamer *Mahraj*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, *Penang*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR.—OCTOBER.—1863.

Full Moon........Monday 26d. 10h. 46.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	24	Jupiter sets at 5.41.	5 58	5 31	9 10	9 12	Date 22nd October. Time—8h. 3m. 55s.4.
Sun.	25	21st Sunday after Trinity.	5 59	5 30	9 37	10 2	
Mon.	26	Saturn rises at 4.11.	5 59	5 29	10 25	10 48	
Tues.	27	Saturn sets at 4h.9m.	5 59	5 29	11 8	11 29	
Wed.	28	St. Simon & St. Jude.	5 60	5 28	11 48	0 7	
Thur.	29		6 0	5 28	0 25	0 44	
Fri.	30	Uranus sets 9h. 25m.	6 33	5 27	1 2	1 21	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 24th.—Peace of Westphalia, 1648.—Mansion House founded, 1739.
Sunday 25th.—Battle of Agincourt, 1415.—George II. died, 1760.
Monday 26th.—Battle of Bittoorah, 1794.
Tuesday 27th.—Cuba discovered, 1492.—Michael Servetus burnt, 1553.
Wednesday 28th.—Hurricane at Coringa and Masulipatam, 1800.
Thursday 29th.—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.
Friday 30th.—Tower Armoury burnt, 1841.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

[illegible]	Oct. 4	KURRACHEE	Oct. 16
AGRA	Oct. 10	LAHORE	Oct. 14
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 8	LONDON	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 22	MADRAS	Oct. 17
BANGALORE	Oct. 16	MALTA	Sept. 24
COCHIN	Oct. 10	MEERUT	Oct. 16
CALCUTTA	Oct. 14	OUDH	Oct. 14
CAPE	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 30
CEYLON	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept. 20
DELHI	Oct. 17	RANGOON	Sept. 18
FRANCE	Sept. 20	SUEZ	Sept. 27
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 16

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC TELGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 23rd Oct. 1863.

From Calcutta Mr. Owett, Ahmedabad Mugun Munsook, Cochin Baubia Chetty Bow care Paroor Parsiah, adapohuraick, Sealkote Captain A. Segallais care of Messrs. Faith and Company, Goa Moorjee Market Ahmednuggur Shahoo Wamon Dongaw, Calicut Malabar Govindjee Tuckersey Rooka, Indore Hurryramdass Hindoomull, Surat Naronjee Hurrypursad, Kedgeree Salliman Mohdeen Mutulullah,

THE
Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1863.

IT is officially announced by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, in a communication addressed to the Government of India, that the sub-marine cable between Martaban and Moulmein, was successfully laid on the 8th September, thus completing the telegraphic communication between Rangoon and Moulmein.

THE Eastern Bengal Railway was completed throughout, a course of 110 Miles, and opened to the public for goods and passenger traffic, in November last. It is said to be constructed in a very satisfactory and substantial manner, and the traffic, according to Mr. Danver's Report, has been steadily improving since the first opening of the line. It was proposed to continue the line to Dacca, and negotiations on this subject went on for sometime between the Directors of the Company, and Sir Charles Wood, as to the terms on which the proposed continuation should be carried out.

From the publication however by the Government of India in the *Calcutta Gazette*, of a despatch of Sir Charles Wood, it seems these negotiations have come somewhat prematurely to a close. The Secretary of State for India offered it appears, the construction of the proposed extension to the Eastern Bengal company, "as part and parcel of their original undertaking, with a guaranteed interest on the necessary capital of 4½ per cent. per annum." These terms however, the shareholders of the railway have declined to accept, and so Sir Charles Wood now authorizes the Governor General,—in the event of his considering any immediate extension necessary—to make arrangements with some other company, "within the limits already sanctioned for grant of assistance to unguaranteed companies"—or to propose to the Secretary of State, "such other scheme as he may consider desirable for the construction of this, or any other lines of Railway in Eastern Bengal." These proceedings show, that although the Secretary of State has thought it necessary to put an end to the guarantee system in its original integrity, he cannot make the companies who have had the benefit of the five per cent. agree to any thing less—even to the small reduction of a quarter per cent.

The Shareholders may have shown a wise discretion in refusing to accept less for the proposed extension, than they were in receipt of for the line already completed; and the Government of India will have difficulty in finding any other Company ready and willing to undertake, what the Eastern Bengal Company has just declined.

"LONG choosing, and beginning late," Government has at length decided on a scheme for the drainage of the Town and Island of Bombay. The scheme chosen is that of Messrs. Wilcox and Tracey, Surveyors to the Municipal Commissioners, and the Government in a resolution dated the 8th ultimo, condescendingly informs a long suffering public, that it is pleased to sanction the general features of the scheme, "and states that the Municipal Commissioners should at once organise the arrangements necessary for carrying it out." Of the scheme itself—we say nothing at present. As we know next to nothing. It ought to be good, it has been a long time maturing, there were plenty of abortive schemes preceding to profit by, it has undergone apparently, thorough sifting in Bombay and in England, and there is therefore, reason to hope at all events, for the best.

The scheme appears to have been submitted to the Municipal Commissioners by Messrs. Wilcox and Tracey in December 1860. The Commissioners submitted the scheme to the Bench of Justices and the Government in the following April; and for all delay in the matter since, so far as we can trace the course of events from the published papers before us, Government is alone responsible. It must have been, *considering the subject* from that date, till December last, when it had fairly made up its mind; for in a letter to Sir Charles Wood dated 12th December 1862, the Government says "We propose carrying out the scheme of the Municipal Commissioners, as fast as the means at our disposal will admit," and further, in the same letter, "We have little doubt of the general soundness of the scheme; but would beg that the opinion of some high authority on such questions be obtained, with as little delay as possible, as to whether there is any obvious objection to the plan proposed."

Sir Charles Wood evidently lost no time in the matter: he submitted in the beginning of the present year, all the plans, papers and letters referring to the scheme which he had received, to Mr. Robert Rawlinson, Inspecting Engineer of the local Government Bill Office, who, Sir Charles says, "had much experience in the drainage of towns, and has earned a high reputation for skill in that branch of Engineering." Mr. Rawlinson reported elaborately on the scheme to the Secretary of State in April, and to the following effect :—"That the main features of the scheme of sewerage and drainage sketched out by Messrs. Wilcox and Tracey may be safely carried out, with the exceptions named. That the estimate furnished will be ample for the work to be executed. That correct plans and sections ought to be obtained on which to lay down the proposed work," and, so on,—and finally he recommended that Messrs. Wilcox and Tracey "be authorized to employ Surveyors and Draughtsmen, and to prepare plans, sections and estimates in detail, of main sewer and sewage works for Bombay, and that such plans and estimates when approved, be at once carried out." Sir Charles Wood returned the scheme with Mr. Rawlinson's report upon it to the Bombay Government in May last, approving [illegible] and informing our Government, that Mr. Rawlinson had also expressed his readiness "to furnish drawings of the several works named in his report, or to render any other additional assistance which Government might require."

In the meantime the Bombay Government, anxious that there should be no mistake about the scheme, which in general terms it had resolved to carry out, had the subject referred to a Committee presided over by Dr. Leith in June last, to advise on definite vital points, which Government specially brought to their notice, such as,—whether the scheme provided "all that is requisite and practicable, for a thorough drainage of the whole inhabited portion of the Island. Is the scheme in a position in which it would be prudent in Government, at once to sanction its commencement and execution as speedily as possible," and finally, "if the scheme is not in a position to be so executed, what course would the Committee recommend to enable Government and the Municipal Commissioners, to obtain a scheme for the thorough drainage of the Town, which may at once be put in execution."

The proceedings of Dr. Leith's Committee are important. The Committee approves of the scheme in a general way. But points out various defects that would require to be considered and provided for. Colaba, Malabar Hill, Breach Hill and all north of the Race Course, was omitted from the scheme. The Committee considered it essential that Colaba should be provided for, though there were reasons at present which prevented Malabar Hill and the Breach, from having efficient drains. They considered farther that the scheme was not in a fit state for immediate execution, and gave various reasons on this head for their opinion, and finally they say the scheme should be referred for examination to an eminent Civil Engineer who has practical experience in Hydraulic Works in England, and that the gentleman referred to be made Consulting Engineer for the drainage of the Island of Bombay, and also that Mr. Tracey "who has shown much ability in preparing this scheme, and capacity for carrying it out, may be sent immediately to England for a short time, to place himself in personal communication with the Consulting Engineer,"—and in conclusion the Committee say, "it is desirable for the purpose of ensuring greater efficiency in the projected drainage, that measures be taken to convey from Vehar a larger supply of water to the inhabitants, than can be conveyed by the existing means."

The Government at its sitting on the 8th September last, had all the papers on the subject, including the proceedings of Dr. Leith's Committee, once more brought under review, when it resolved to sanction the scheme in the terms we have already quoted. We presume the recommendation of the Committee to send Mr. Tracey to England is not to be carried out; as the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioners that Mr. Tracey should be employed as Executive Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, to carry out the works, is sanctioned; and Capt. Trevor—"who combines in a remarkable degree the experience and other qualifications desirable for such an office," is appointed Consulting Engineer as the medium of communication between the Municipal Commissioners and Government. As regards salary, Captain Trevor is to be "placed on the same footing as Colonel Crawford was, when employed as Consulting Engineer for the Vehar Water Works."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

HONGKONG *via* GALLE.

HONGKONG 27*th Sept.*

Patna, 640. Bazar dull.
Malwa, 710 to 735. Market unsettled.
Bill, 234 per 100.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 20*th Oct.* 11-25 A. M.
Steamer *Columbian*, from Bombay, anchored.

GALLE, 21*st Oct.* 6-45 P. M.
Steamer *Carnatic*, sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 22*nd Oct.* 8-15 A. M.
Steamer *Aratoon Apcar*, sailed for Bombay.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 21*st Oct.* 4-11 P. M.

ARRIVED steamer *China* from Hongkong 28th September, Singapore 7th and Penang 10th October.

No news of importance received in Japan.

No active hostilities have taken place since the attack upon the Town and Fort of Cagosisa by Admiral Kuper.

The English fleet is now in Yokohama Bay repairing.

Nothing of interest from Pekin or the Northern Ports.

GALLE, 21*st Oct.* 8-50 A. M.

From Shanghai our dates are of the 19th instant.

Closing quotations for opium were :—

Malwa, 563 taels.

Patna, 507 taels.

Exchange on London, Bank, six shillings and three pence to two pence.

Private, six shillings and three pence half penny to two pence half penny.

On Bombay and Calcutta, rupees three hundred and four to three hundred.

Opium quotations :—

Malwa, market unsettled.

Small sales, at 745 dollars.

Patna, 642 and a half dollars.

Benares, 632 and a half dollars.

Exchange on London Bank, four shillings nine pence to nine pence farthing.

Private, four shillings nine pence farthing to half penny.

Bombay, two hundred and thirty-three and a half rupees.

Calcutta, two hundred and thirty-three rupees.

Steamer *China* arrived from Bombay on the 23rd.

LOCAL.

The steamer *Columbian*, which left Bombay on the 14th instant for China, reached Galle on the 20th instant, and the steamer *China*, from China reached Galle on the 21st instant.

RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MAURITIUS.—The *China*, mail steamer, is to be moored off the Apollo Bunder, on her arrival, to facilitate the landing of Sir Henry Berkley, and a full Company of the 21st Regiment N. I., (or Marine Battalion) in full dress with a proportion of European and Native Officers with Regimental Colors to be held in readiness, to be at the Apollo Bunder, at a date and time to be hereafter notified to receive Sir Henry Berkley, Governor of the Mauritius, expected by the China Mail. The Drum and Fifes of the Regiment to attend.

DREADFUL MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning the entire lines of the Marine Battalion were thrown into great commotion and alarms by the loud report of a musket, followed by the intelligence that an Havildar of that corps had shot himself, after having most barbarously cut off the hands of his wife, and then despatching her by nearly severing her head from her body. It is not as yet known what was the cause of this dreadful vengeance taken by the suicide upon his wife; but as a Coroner's Inquest is to be held, doubtless some light will be thrown upon the matter.

A SHREWD THEATRE DOOR-KEEPER.—On Tuesday night last when the Hindoo Dramatique Corps—*Sunmargbodhuck*, were about to give their first night's entertainment for the season at the Grant Road Theatre, the shrewd box door-keeper stoutly refused admittance to the ticket holders who presented themselves for admission before the appointed hour; but politely admitted into the boxes all who came there at the self-same time unprovided with tickets; doubtless, to their no small amazement and the indignation of the ticket-holders.

A VAKEEL OF THE HIGH COURT.—On Wednesday the 6th instant, the High Court sat for the disposal of miscellaneous business. A petition was presented by a certain suitor, praying that a special Appeal of his which had not been presented within the prescribed time be taken on the file; and the reason he assigned for the delay was that he had left the papers with Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narrayen Mundlik, a Vakeel of the Court, with instructions for the drawing up of the special Appeal; but that he had not done what he had undertaken. Mr. Wishwanath who happened to be present in Court, was called upon to state how the matter stood, and he explained that it was true that he did not draw up the special Appeal, but the statement that he had undertaken to draw one at all events was utterly false. All that he had undertaken to do was to look into the papers, and if he found that there were good grounds of appeal he would take up the case. He looked very carefully into the papers and found not a consequently thinking it would not be sufficiently respectful to the Court to prefer an appeal under such circumstances, he put by the papers; and when the suitor came back in about a fortnight, he gave him back not only the papers but the whole of the fee, without reserving anything for the trouble he had already taken in looking through the papers. The Court thereupon rejected the petition, and complimented Mr. Wishwanath, remarking that he had exercised a wise discretion, and that it would be better if his example were followed by some of the other Vakeels of the Court. The Judgment which was sought to be appealed against in this instance, was one of Mr. Gonne's and it may be remarked that the Judgments of this learned judge are usually characterized by an accuracy and caution which often baffle the talents of the High Court Vakeels.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 23rd October 1863.

BROACH.—Fine, S. E light.
BULSAR.—Clear.
GOA.—Partially clouded. Wind East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, S. E. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair and calm.
MADRAS.—Rainy, N. N. W. Ther. 78. Bar. 30.193.
SURAT.—Cloudy and sultry.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*Friday, 23rd Oct.*
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ASSAULTER AND ASSAULTED.—Messrs. Donaldson and Knott, assistants in the Accountant General's office, were placed at the bar of the Police Office on Thursday last, charged with having assaulted two gorawallahs.

From the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that the defendants, on the night in question, proceeded to the stables where the prosecutors had charge of their masters horses, and after having effected a forcible entry therein, committed the assault for which they were charged. It appeared, however, from the evidence in the cross-action instituted by Messrs. Donaldson and Knott, that the stable of the gorawallahs was in close proximity to their residence, and the gorawallahs were in the habit of, night-after night, creating the most horrid din and noise at most unseasonable hours, to the destruction of all repose or rest of the neighbours, and that, on the night in question, they entered the stable only with a view to remonstrate with the gorawallahs upon the disturbance they were creating. Upon which they were expelled from the stable by force and violence, and instead of being the assaulters, were actually the assaulted ones. As the evidence in the action and cross-action was nearly balanced, his Worship dismissed the charges.

GARROTTING AND ROBBERY.—Five Parsees named Shapoorjee Pestonjee, Dinshaw Pestonjee, Jallbhoy Dadabhoy, Eduljee Sorabjee, and Nowrojee Byramjee, were yesterday charged with having, on the night of the 7th instant, in one of the bye lanes of Dhobee Tallao, attacked a native woman named Succoo, and robbed by violence, from her person gold and silver ornaments of the value of ninety-nine rupees. The first, second and fifth prisoners were defended by Mr. Nusserwanjee Eduljee.

The case has been adjourned till Wednesday next, as His Worship is only preliminarily investigating the case, with a view to the committal of the prisoners for trial at the ensuing Sessions.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE BRANCH.
Thursday, 22nd October 1863.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ERSKINE, MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP, AND MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

MURDER.—Petamber Prannath and Dhiruj Tooljaram *alias* Desshunker were tried before Mr. R. H. Pinhey, the Acting Session Judge of Surat, for having murdered a woman named Gunnanbaee, and also with having abetted the murder of Gunnanbaee. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence :—From the evidence of the first witness Durghashunker it appears that he and Gunnanbaee lived together in his house. That on the evening of the 5th August last, the accused who are religious mendicants and acquaintances of his, came to their house as was their custom. That being unwell he employed the accused to make senna pills for him. That when the pills were ready, he directed his servant Gunnanbaee, to make his bed in the downstairs middle room, as his privy was in the downstairs front room, and it would be inconvenient for him to have to go up and down the ladder, which connects the lower and upper stories of his house. That Gunnanbaee went downstairs to make Durghashunker's bed, and was followed by the accused who said they would assist her. That when his bed was ready, Durghashunker came downstairs, and instead of going straight to his bed, went to the privy, passing the accused as he did so. That on coming out of the privy, he sat down at the chunam washing place to wash his hands and feet, his back being turned to the accused. That the accused then pulled Durghashunker down backwards, so as to prevent his raising an alarm. That after some whispering between the accused about where the knife was, the man on Durghashunker's chest got off him, (whether to fetch a knife or for any other purpose does not appear from the evidence). That Durghashunker then managed to free himself from the grasp of the man who was holding him down gagged. That Durghashunker then opened the front door and rushing out raised an alarm. That the accused then ran out of the house, No. 1 Petamber taking the road to the right, and No. 2 Dhirujram going in a straight line from the door up the street at right angles to that in which Durghashunker's house stands. That No. 1 Petamber was caught a short distance from Durghashunker's house by the witness Luxshunker, and brought back to Durghashunker's house. That soon after this on the room in which Durghashunker's bed was made, being entered, the old woman Gunnanbaee was found lying by the bed quite dead with her throat cut (as the Civil Surgeon says) from ear to ear. By the side of the body were found two knives, which the witness Lala Bhicka indentifies as the property of the two accused and of one Ghela, and under the body was found a red cap saturated with blood, which is identified by Durghashunker as the one worn the evening of the murder, by No. 1 Petamber. Both the accused denied that they murdered Gunnanbaee, but their statements before the Magistrate by whom this case was committed, and their statements in the Court of Sessions, leave me no alternative but to believe the statement of the witness Durgashunker, and to deduce from his evidence the conclusion which appears reasonable: viz., that Gunnanbae was murdered by the accused. Both the accused admit going to the house of Durghashunker. They say that they were accompanied by one Ghela. There is not an atom of evidence on the record which leads to the conclusion that Ghela was in the house, at the time the murder was perpetrated. Both the accused admit that they went to Durgashunker's house with the deliberate intention of robbing him. As no other ground for the murder of Gunanbaee appears to have existed, I can only suppose that the accused murdered her first, in order to keep her from raising an alarm. That they then intended to murder Durghashunker as they tried to do, and that, if they had succeeded with Durghashunker, they would then have stolen his goods, which are reluctantly admitted by Durghashunker to be of considerable value. The Assessors have unanimously declared accused "Not guilty" of murder and considering the evidence recorded in this trial, the only reasonable ground for such a verdict, that occurs to me, is that the Assessors believe the assertion of the accused, that Ghela was present at the murder, and actually cut Gunnanbaee's throat while the accused were helping him, but did not inflict the wound which caused death. As this appears to me the only intelligible meaning of the verdict, I suppose that under the provisions of Section 114 of the Indian Penal Code the legal effect of the verdict must be considered, to be the very converse of that, which the Assessors' words imply. Practically, however, the verdict of the Assessors is not of any real importance, for the decision of the case is vested by Law in the Session Judge, and I have no doubt whatever as to its merits. It was proved for the prosecution, that the clothes worn by the accused at the time of their apprehension, were spotted with blood: but any lengthened consideration of this part of the evidence appears to be unnecessary.

The Court differing with the Assessors, finds that Petamber Prannath and Dhiruj Tooljaram alias Deshshunker are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that Petamber Prannath and Dhiruj Tooljaram have committed the offence of murder and have thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that they be hanged by their necks till they are dead, (Section 53 of the Code of Criminal Procedure), after this sentence shall have received the confirmation of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court confirms the sentence of death passed upon the two prisoners, Petamber Prannath and Dhiruj Tooljaram alias Deshshunker.

The Judges regret that the Session Judge should in his Judgment have recorded an opinion in which the Court by no means concur, that the verdict of the Assessors is of no importance. The Court considers that the Session Judge might with advantage have abstained on this occasion, from criticising as he has done the verdict of the Assessors.

BENGAL.

WE regret to hear from Kishnaghur that a rumour is current among the ryots on the factories belonging to Mr. Hills, to the effect that Mr. Twidale, the vakeel, who appeared on the side of the "anti-rent-payers" in the late suits, has assured them of his certain success in getting the late judgment of the Chief Justice set aside. It is difficult to believe that a person in Mr. Twidale's responsible position would be so utterly foolish as to even countenance such a report as the above, as he must be well aware of the unnecessary mischief it would create in increasing the obstinacy of the ryots. If, however, it should be true, the government will do well to remember the past and deal with the matter at once, "lest a worse thing come of it.—*Englishman, Oct.* 14.

EDUCATION OF THE MASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—In my last, having detailed the abuses prevalent in grant-in-aid station schools of the sub-divisions, my present purpose is to show in what manner they can [illegible] foremost "evil" noticed was the incapability of all, and disinclination of many, of the non-official community to independently aid and support such institutions, and this, as likewise remarked, appeared to be known to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, for in the *Government Gazette*, among those appointed as members of the Educational Committees of the several districts, many are found to be of the nonofficial element. But it is much to be regretted that these are chosen in the like manner as the members of the Committees of the grant-in-aid station schools mentioned previous—*i. e.*, solely on account of their wealth and position, and without regard to their capacity or inclination. Riches and influence can, and will, effect much good when leagued with learning and energy; but, devoid of these latter qualities, the former are powerless to produce any tangible good. But perhaps it was deemed the official members were to supply these *desiderata*. However, when it is borne in mind that few of the government *employés* can reasonably be expected to be endowed with talents in union with energy and inclination for the work, it will be readily perceived that this merely partially supplies the omission, and, therefore, a liberal scope should be given to the "rule" for the admission of independent members to the Educational Committees. Of course it is the intention of the head of the Bengal government to act fairly and in the manner above described, but as long as this is not urged on those who have the selection of the members of the Educational Committees, they will merely rest satisfied with choosing such as are the most wealthy and have the greatest influence. If this be doubted, let any one well acquainted with the inhabitants of any district examine the names of those appointed in it, and he will find some who should be, enrolled in the list of the members of the Educational Committees. As a little care and consideration would remedy this evil, it is to be hoped and trusted it will be looked into by those who have it in their power to do so.

The next subject demanding attention is the "rules" for these schools, in which, with advantage, may be included the regulations for the monthly meeting of the Committee, qualification of teachers, &c. This matter might easily be set aright by the government having a set of "rules" carefully drawn up and printed, which should be applicable to all such schools, and a few copies forwarded to such for information and guidance. And if these "rules" are made as comprehensive as they should be, they will also be able to rectify all other minor "evils" referred to in my previous article when reviewing them. So, having nothing further to add, I must beg leave to draw particular attention on this head, as on it so much depends—viz., the power and scope of the members of the general and sub-committees respectively; the tests necessary for the several masters, the discipline of the boys, &c., &c. As a judicious and qualified educational officer can, no doubt, be obtained for this purpose, by government, I need not make any observations thereon, but remain content with offering the aforesaid broad suggestion, which I apprehend will suffice.

Having finished with the amendments requisite in the present management conduct of these schools, I venture to propose the introduction of two measures, (notwithstanding, being considered innovations, a hostile reception and a burst of indignation will await them from the conservative portion of the Native community) for they are calculated to effect a vast deal of good. They are briefly as follows :—Firstly, the formation of a Bible class; secondly, an attempt to instruct them in exercises of strength and agility, in which the deficiency of the effeminate Native youths of Bengal is deplorably apparent. The only mode in which the former proposition can be carried out, with the least objection from scrupulous bigots, both Hindus and Mahomedans, will be, I think, to have an optional class in each school, where the Bible should be taught to such lads only who have the permission of their parents or guardians to learn. At first, very few, or, perhaps, none would attend, but it is scarcely to be doubted that in time a spirit of curiosity, nay even enquiry, might be awakened, when numbers would desire to be instructed. The latter plan might also, in the same manner, be introduced, and the offer of rewards to the most proficient, and the innate love of applause inherent in all, would answer in place of the vein of curiosity and enquiry; in the other, I put forward these plans, simply as suggestions; and, with the view of attracting attention, and promoting discussion. The minds of the Natives require to be forcibly impressed, that sheer mental culture is not the "all in all," and *sine qua non* of human pursuit, which should be copiously illustrated by examples in history, and that the attainment of precarious mortal happiness can only be ensured by moral instruction and physical education in union with it.

And now, in conclusion, I have to reiterate the hope before expressed, that this subject, though neglected, may yet find favour; and I trust obtain some advocate and supporter more able than myself to do it justice; for, with best intentions, I have not succeeded as I wished. The subject itself is invested with peculiar importance, as on it depends the future well-being of a whole province of swarthy millions of our fellow subjects (brother Arians.) The much vaunted regeneration of India can only thus be effectually accomplished, and the slur for ever reflected on us—the neglect of our mission in the East be effaced.

This subject cannot be closed more appropriately than by the following couplet :—

"'Tis education forms the common mind.
Just as the twig's bend, the trees incline."

I am, sir, yours obediently,
Khoolnah, Oct. 8, 1863. A ZEMINDAR.

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CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, 13th *(Rubbee-oo-ssani,)* 28th *September*.—"The following letter in reply to that of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan was sent by Ameer Shere Allee Khan. "I have received your letter by Nazir Haider Khan and am sorry to learn that the Oozbuks and Koondez people are causing disturbances in Toorkistan. Regarding assistance, I called all the Sirdars, Khans, and Officers to a meeting, and having read your letter to them, asked their opinion upon the subject. They having discussed the matter well, gave me the undermentioned reply.

"We after being away for a long time from our homes, have just returned from Heerat, and our men and horses having just made a long journey, and are quite done up, we are, for the present unable to undertake any more expeditions, but if Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan is so much in want of aid, Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, or his son Mohamed Surwur Khan, with some troops ought to be sent there."

"I have written to Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan to ask if he would undertake the duty, and will let you know, what he says in reply. As for my own troops they are fatigued and disorganised." Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan with his troops is to go to Hazara, Sheikh Allee and Bamean, to realize the revenue of that place.

29th September.—Some Baruckzie Sirdars waited on Ameer Shere Allee Khan, and begged him to unfetter Sirdars Shahnawaz Khan, Mohamed Oomer Khan and Sikunder Khan. "I would be happy to do so, replied the Ameer," if the above named Sirdars would assure me that they would not do any mischief, hereafter. As they are my nearest relatives, I am willing to settle some jageers upon them. "The above conversation was going on, when a letter from Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan was received by the Ameer, begging him to make arrangements for the betrothal of his sister."

After the perusal of the letter, the Ameer sent for some sweetmeats, and before all the Sirdars, performed the ceremony of betrothing the sister of Shahnawaz Khan to Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan, and got the sweetmeats distributed. The Ameer then expressed his wish before all the Sirdars, to betroth his own daughter to Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan.

30th September.—Mohamed Ullum Khan, Peishkhidmut of Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan, arrived from Dusht Soopaid, and gave the following report of Uslum Khan and Mohamed Ufzul Khan.

"As Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan had put Ghootam Hussan Khan Ufshar and Surfuraz Khan Rakka into custody, and had commenced ill-treating the troops, every one deserted the Sirdar and went home. There were very few troops with Uslum Khan, when I left the place, and the Sirdar with his family was prepared to escape from Dusht Soopaid towards Bulkh. As for Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, news was received there from Bulkh to the effect that the people of Koondez and other places had rebelled there, and that Ufzul Khan had been compelled to give the Government of Koondez to the Chiefs of that place, allowing them the revenue and other income of the territory."

Having received a letter from Mullik Shere Gool Khan from Bamean, to the effect that about four hundred Jazailchees of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan had arrived at that place to realize the revenue, Ameer Shere Allee Khan desired Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan to leave for Bamean with some troops without any delay, and take possession of the place. The Meer Akhore was further directed to keep the people quiet there until Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan had reachd that place.

1st October.—One hundred thousand rupees with twenty-one sowars, have been sent to Heerat via Candahar, and Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan has been directed to pay the arrears of the Heerat troops, and if any money remained over, to lend it to the merchants and other people of Heerat to enable them to commence their business.

2nd October.—Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan with two battalions, one thousand sowars and fourteen guns, has been directed by Ameer Shere Allee Khan to march for Kohistan, and Sheikh Allee Hazara, and after the Sirdar had arranged matters there, he is to march to Bamean, and remain there until further orders.

From Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, news has been received to the effect that the Sirdar is still enlisting and collecting troops, and is punishing the Chiefs of Zoormut, and other places who have been receiving khilluts from Ameer Shere Allee Khan.

3rd October.—Having been applied to by the Sirdars and Khans to settle their accounts for the Heerat expedition, Ameer Shere Allee Khan sent for the Moostaufee, and desired him to prepare the statements as soon as possible. "I made up the accounts of the troops the other day," replied the Moostaufee, "which amounts to two thousand and four hundred Toomans, or forty-eight thousand rupees, and will make up the rest shortly."

A letter was this day received from Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan by Ubdool Summud Khan, the son of Mirza Ahd Khan, requesting him to send the Mirza to Gurdraize without any delay, as he, Auzim Khan, had to consult with him. Mirza Ahd Khan went to the Ameer and asked his permission to go to the Sirdar.

"Go by all means" replied the Ameer, "but like a good man, try your best and bring Auzim Khan to Cabool."

It is ascertained by the kossid who has brought the above letter that Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan intends to go towards Koorum and Khoost, he will neither go to Bulkh nor come to Cabool.

4th October.—It is ascertained by a letter received from Mullik Sheregool Khan from Bamean that Ubdool Raheem Khan, the son of Jubbar Khan, who had been appointed Governor of Bamean by Sirdar Uslum Khan fled from that place, and left a quantity of grain and ammunition in the fort, about three hundred Juzailchees of Ufzul Khan were daily expected there with the Kafila. It was also stated in the letter that a rumour was prevailing in Bamean that Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, the son of Sirdar Ufzul Khan, having surprised the Oozbuks at Ushkamash, had beheaded seven hundred rebels, and sent their heads to Sirdar Mahamed Ufzul Khan.

The undermentioned letter from Bulkh has been received from a friend,—

"The people of Ashkamash having been oppressed by Sirdar Ufzul Khan, were obliged to get the son of Meer Attaleek Beg over to their side, and having collected a number of men had caused a disturbance. It is said that they have been murdering every one they could catch hold of, belonging to Ufzul Khan, and that they are bent on causing a rebellion in the country. Khanabad and Koondaze are with Abdoolrahman Khan, while the other petty places have been possessed by the rebels. Ubdool Majeed Khan and Neaz Mohamed Khan with two thousand troops and twelve guns have been sent by Sirdar Ufzul Khan to assist Ubdoolrahman Khan. The number of Oozbuks is increasing every day, they are already said to be about ten or twelve thousand."—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 17.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

M. T. H. THORNTON, Judge of the Lahore Small Cause Court, is transferred from Lahore to Delhi, and Mr. L. Berkely from the latter to the former.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct.* 14.

CAPT. BROWNE, H. M. 97th Regiment, is appointed Paymaster of Pensioners, Fort William, in succession to Capt. Horan, H. M. 43rd L.I., who proceeds with his Regiment to New Zealand. —*Id*.

WE learn that Lord Elgin proposes doubling the stages from Bijnour to the Rotuck Pass, and back to the former. This will add but eight instead of sixteen days to the time for reaching Sealkote.—*Id*.

A LETTER from Rawul Pindee of the 11th says: —"The station is emptied of troops, the 51st, 101st, a Wing of Watson's Irregulars, and half of Newall's Battery having left to take part in the Sitana expedition. There remain Bunny's troop H. A., the other half of the Battery, a few men of the European corps, Wing of the 13th Cavalry, and the recruits of the 41st N. I., two Companies of the 93rd are, I believe, *en route* from Jelum to join us *pro tem*.

The cold weather is setting in early this year. The punkahs are down (I have not used one since the 15th ultimo) and the thermometer ranges between 62° and 77° in-doors (doors open). At sun-rise this morning it was as low as 53° in the open air.

Society at Pindee is about to suffer a loss in our popular Executive Engineer, who has been removed to Indore. There have been several changes in the Commission lately, and our esteemed Assistant Commissioner has also been ordered to Pind Dadun Khan."—*Delhi Gazette, October* 17.

BOOTAN.

(*Dacca News, October* 10.)

BOOTAN is a mountain tract of Country, embracing a section of the Himalaya, and situated right south of our important province of Assam. The people are only remarkable for their troublesomeness, and their poverty. The only authority really recognized by them is that of the priests, who take advantage of their ignorance to oppress them and squeeze them until they become perfectly destitute. The people, morever, as if to give color to the belief, general among the hill tribes of that neighbourhood, that the English are tributaries to the Deb Raja of Bootan, are every now and then making incursions into our territory, and rendering the northern frontier of Assam anything but secure. We have never been able either to overawe these Bhootias by our supremacy, or get them to understand the sanctity of treaties. More then once has the British Government sought an understanding with them, and more than once Mission has penetrated into their country and provided, as the chief actors at the time thought, for a more peaceful and secure state of thing; but the Bhootias have shown that they are no more competent to observe an engagement than any other oriental people; and hence the renewed necessity for interference with their Government.

The practical utility of political Missions to the Sikkim territory is very doubtful. We send our representatives to a court where authority and responsibility are neither understood nor defined; where the very Deb Raja counts his wealth in cowries, and that when his object is to make a show; and where the only consideration that gives the country importance is the power of its savage population to annoy our frontier. What with the Deb Raja who is a sort of political king, and the Dhurm Raja who is a sort of religious king, and the governors of provinces, and the deputy governments, and priests, old and young, that override the whole lot of them, the divisions and sub-divisions which political responsibility undergoes are so numerous and so subtle, that the only rational conclusion we can come to is, that no treaty with a foreign power is regarded by them as binding unless it is signed by every individual of the Bhootia tribe, from the peasant happy in his utter destitution, to the Rajah glorying in his horde of cowries.

The Honorable Ashley Eden is about to leave Calcutta on a second Mission to the Sikkim Court no doubt with careful instructions concerning the parties whose rights to contract with the British Government are to be recognized, the object being to make the contemplated new treaty as complete as human wisdom and forethought can render it. But we have no hesitation in predicting that the Mission will eventually prove a failure, We have no misgiving as to Mr. Eden's diplomatic talents; no suspicions respecting the justice of the demands he is empowered to urge; no fear that he will do aught calculated, according to our notions of things, to bring dishonor or discredit on the Government he will represent; nevertheless we shall be surprised indeed, if his visit to Bootan results in any practical or permanent good. The fact is, that the Bootan Government is utterly wanting in moral perception. Not a Bhootia, from the Dhurm Raja who is expected to take the morality of the people under his care, to the dirtiest beggar that crawls about among the hills, has the remotest idea that it is wrong to violate a promise. All such engagements as those Mr. Eden will be empowered to insist on, will be regarded by the Court and people as having been extracted by fear, and under the pressure of circumstances, and therefore by no means obligatory. Even in cases in which the element of fear cannot be used as a shield, and the pressure of circumstances cannot be pleaded, the obligations of good faith invariably give way the moment they are opposed to selfish interests. If among partially civilized Orientals, good faith is held valuable only so long as it is expedient to maintain it, how much greater must be the difficulty in the case of savages who, by reason of the poverty of their land and the destitution of their homes, have nothing to fear and every thing to gain by frequent raids into the fertile valleys within our jurisdiction? We are convinced that no number of treaties, no number of missions, no amount of dipomacy, no number of signatures to treaties, will ensure respect for any engagement that may be entered into between the British Government and Bootan.

But while the chance of diplomacy is thus unpromising, the great question still remains to be solved. By what means are we to keep the Bhootias within their proper limits, and prevent them from descending with hostile intent into our territories? Even supposing that the Bhootia Government had the will to respect any treaty it might be induced to make with us, it is clear that it has not the power to control the predatory habits and tendencies of its savage subjects. Has the Deb Raja, or the Dhurm Raja, or any of the Governors or Deputy Governors of that wretched country, the power to prevent the people from arming themselves with their bows and arrows and spears, and bursting every now and then upon the plains, or at all events, threatening to do so? If it should prove that they have not the power, them where is the use of any treaty we can make with them? But we are willing to admit, that they have the power, the only difficulty being, that they may not have the will to exercise it. Hitherto, we think that for the Bhootia disturbances of which we have to complain, the Sikkim Court is wholly responsible; and our Government will do right to insist that that Court shall bear the consequences. But in what form are these consequences to be urged? We are told on all hands that the age of annexations has ended; that annexations under any circumstances are immoral; and that no pressure can justify them. Let it not be supposed for a moment, that we are advocates of the annexation policy, and regret its abolition; we only wish to state a case.

Here is a country bordering on our frontier whose savage population is a constant trouble and annoyance to us. They are wretchedly poor, and in a country which yields next to no produce of any kind, what are they to do? They are strongly tempted to help themselves to their neighbours' goods, and they accordingly do yield to the temptation. To prevent these irregularities, we send a Mission to the Court of the Rajah; the treaty which results from it is only waste paper. We send another Mission; the result is the same. No treaties bind [illegible] and the people are poor, and they live in the neighbourhood of plains where is plenty. We cannot suffer our villages to be depopulated and gutted, and our prestige damaged, by parcel of savages with bows and arrows; nor can we suffer ourselves to be in constant apprehension from them. We must find means to coerce the reigning authorities of the country. But if treaties will not bind them, what is to be done? This is the problem to be solved.

Mr. Beadon has given the public no intimation of what Mr. Eden is instructed to demand nor perhaps would it be politic for him to do so. We cannot, therefore, tell what his solution of the difficulty is; but our conviction is, that any thing short of annexation would, under the circumstances, be justifiable. In a word, we would recommend an armed occupation of the country, with a view to enforce respect for our rights and authority. Half a regiment of Sikhs located in the capital in the immediate vicinity of the Deb Raja and his Court, with an officer vested with a certain amount of discretionary power, would do more towards settling our long standing account with Bootan than all the Missions that could be organized.

CARDINAL WISEMAN ON SELF-CULTURE.

(*Times, September* 18.)

SOUTHAMPTON, THURSDAY.

THE great hall of the Hartley Institution was last night densely crowded, Cardinal Wiseman having undertaken to inaugurate the 34th session of the Polytechnic Institution by an address on the subject of self-culture. Mr. J. R. Stebbing, the president of the institution, occupied the chair, and in a brief address introduced his Eminence, who was received with great cordiality.

Cardinal Wiseman, when the cheering had subsided, commenced his address, the delivery of which occupied upwards of two hours, during the whole of which time he was listened to with the greatest attention. He said he had selected the subject of self-culture as one perfectly in unison with the object for which the Institution was founded,—to enable those who joined such a noble foundation to acquire learning for themselves, to form their own minds, and to improve those faculties which they individually possessed. The tendency and aim of his address would be not to excite ambition or the aim at distinction, not to stimulate extraordinary energies to induce men whom Providence had placed in a humble sphere of life to make their way from it, and rise higher and higher, perhaps with a fruitless aim constantly held before them. He was not about to show how individuals had risen from even the lowest ranks of society by industry, perseverance, honesty, and self-reliance to the very highest dignities. That was not his aim, for this reason—there was not one in ten thousand who could possibly succeed in so high a mark; and for one who did succeed there were hundreds and thousands whose ambition had been over-excited, and whose hearts had been broken in early youth in attempting to arrive at that for which they were never destined, and there were others who had consumed a long age in murmuring impatience and discontented with themselves and others because they thought they had been dealt with unjustly by society in not having acheived their mistaken object. No; he wished to make every one feel that it was in his power to make such a position in society as would make him honoured, respected, revered by all around him, and respected by himself—to show how a man may work through a long life without being raised a step in that social position in which his lot is cast, and yet hold up his head among the noblest and the best, not in supercilious pride, not in overbearing ambition, but in the consciousness that his heart has always been true to its duties, that his conduct has been unblemished—so that he might walk with his head erect, except in those moments when it must be bowed down before that higher and better Power which has given him those gifts which he has assiduously cultivated. He felt it due to himself to say—and he was sure all present would agree with him—that if he excluded from his address those sublimer aims, those nobler motives, those stronger incentives to righteousness and to virtue which ought to influence man in his whole career, it was not because he undervalued them, or that he wished by silence to exclude them. The meeting was a scientific and social meeting, and while he reserved to himself the fulness of his own convictions, and his sense of the proprietory of such thoughts beginning before all men, he was sure he should be excused for making what might be considered a moral and perhaps a wordly discourse. He had spoken of self-culture being the object of such institutions as the present. It was, in fact, the essence of all education. Education supposed to be given to a passive and unresisting object by any amount of external pressure that might be applied to it was a mere folly. A certain amount of information might be poured into the ears and understanding of a man, but he was not thereby educated. No one believed that the art of healing consisted in the application of mere external remedies. The art of curing recognized the healing in the vital power. It existed in the constitution, in the frame, and the object of medicine was to bring forth those latent curative powers of nature which had to act in a given way. Although outward appliances might assist indirectly, the main object was to stimulate and assist those latent powers given by nature, and the cure, so to speak, wisely aided and seconded, was in ourselves. And so with respect to the mind, lectures, and conversaziones, and libraries and [illegible] education was that which the individual himself could perform for himself. Self-culture might be divided into three distinct ranges or spheres, and had to be applied—first, to the intellectual powers; secondly, to the power of acquisition—the power of aggregating what is without to our own minds; and, thirdly, to the cultivation of the moral powers. These three powers were distinct. The first—the cultivation of the intellectual powers—had little or no aid from without. That was a work from within. Each man must cultivate his own intellect, his power of judgment, his power of acting through the operation upon the operations of his own mind. The second the power of acquisition was of a mixed character. It was the power of burying into our minds and under the judgment of the intellect that which was prepared by others, and we did not ourselves make, and which was not within us. It was mixed; there was the double operation, the acting upon materials which we had not naturally within our reach through the means of the faculties within us. The third power, again, was of a mixed character—that moral portion of our being which, while it has to be cultivated also within, yet has its action without, because from that come forth duties and obligations which reach those that are without ourselves; so that one is purely inward, the second is partly exterior through its objects; the third is partly exterior through its aims. Beginning with the intellectual powers, they were subject to a triple subdivision. There was, first, the power of thought, and what immediately depended upon it; and then came the imagination and the memory. Upon the two latter points his remarks would be very short, because the principles which he was about to lay down were embodied in the first point, on which he wished fully to open his mind. He did not intend to go into any metaphysical definitions or explanations of the power of thought, believing that he could make his meaning more clear by comparison and by illustration. He would take the sense of sight as the one parallel to thought in the mind, and trace its operation. The eye was never satiated, never satisfied with seeing. Whatever the multiplicity of objects, they held no place, but were continually changing. If we walked into the country alone by a pleasant path there was not an instant in which we did not see something—the trees, the cottages the distant mountains—as we moved the head and inclined it in a different angle, as we moved the pupil of the eye, every possible change took place in our bodily relation to the outward objects were connected, and there was not a moment without some picture being presented to the eye. Exactly so with thought. We were never a moment without thinking. Even while reading a book there was a train of thought passing through the mind over which it exercised no control. One thought succeeded another, more linked, more united by the power of association than the objects that met the eye. That corresponded exactly to the action of the eye. It would be exceedingly difficult to render an account of the thoughts passing through the mind during the day. But there was another power—the power of arresting thought, and there commenced the self-command necessary for self-culture. A man might pass a whole day never distinctly distinguishing any object with his eye; but by exercising a certain degree of mental power he might stop and examine some object and fix it upon his memory. With respect to the eye, that would be observation; to the mind, it would be reflection. When thoughts were passing through a man's mind, he might consider some one of them rather singular and reflect upon it, and thus arrest the current of thought, and fix upon something distant which would occupy his mind in future years, and lead to something useful and and practical. That was the second step. But there was a third, and higher and more important one. A man might not be satisfied with a passing view of an object, but desire to know something more about it. For instance, in looking for the first time at the ruins at Netley Abbey he saw all that could be seen in passing by. That was observation. It occured to his mind that if ever he passed that way again he would made an examination into its architecture, and try to make out its history, having previously gathered such information as he might be able to do from books treating on the subject. That would be a very different degree of observation from either of the first, and might be called contemplation. That would be seeing in the highest sense. Exactly the same thing took place with regard to the mind. A man might say, "I wish to cultivate my powers of thought. I am not satisfied with dwelling for a few minutes on a thought which invites my attention; here is a great question on which a thoughtful and earnest man cannot remain satisfied in ignorance and I will study it." For this purpose he would collect the necessary materials and exercise the varied powers of his mind and memory and reasoning, until he came to a solemn and well-matured decision how he ought to think and act. That was the course of thought, the operation of the mind corresponding exactly with the third operation of the sense of sight, and this analogy brought forward all the processes of which thought was capable. The first and simplest power of thought meant little or no self-culture, except by the application of those degrees of it which followed. There was nothing more daugerous than the habit which the indulgence in the first process of thought, unchecked and unguided, might produce. A person left to the mere succession of day-dreams, thought succeeding thought, with curious connexion, but without mental analysis, would lose hours of his time in mere vain, [illegible] ideas which instead of fruitifying in his heart would rot there and corrupt it. [illegible] this unchecked progress of thought might be found in the story of the merchant of Bagdad, whose dreams ended in the destruction of his precious porcelain. There were men who, not gaining the power of constraining their thoughts and arresting them at the proper time, had been led into the day-dream of everything excepting their duty, neglecting what they ought to have done, and consequently coming to misery and ruin. The first lesson, therefore, to be learnt in mental culture was to gain the power over the ordinary course of thought, by applying what he had termed reflection—the arresting and checking out of the procession of thoughts those that were not worthy to be dwelt upon, and checking them immediately. He wished especially to impress on those who cared for the cultivation of their own minds, the necessity of making use of this process which might be described as the second process of thought. It was necessary at once to check anything that was luxuriant, that did not tend to produce fruit, that tended as it almost always did to some amount of eccentricity. The moment a favourite thought began to haunt the mind, when it returned again and again with new vigour and the mind took a pleasure in dwelling upon it, it should be checked without a moment's hesitation and cut away; and a man having acquired a control over his thoughts, over his mind, would at once determine that the idea should not dwell in his mind. Otherwise it might be the beginning of a thousand monomanias. Indulgence in such ideas was the way in which they became fixed in the mind. They returned again and again. He was not speaking of moral consequences, but of intellectual consequences. There was not a more serious impediment to self-culture than that of allowing a dominant thought to assume a proportion to the rest of the faculties which was not in proportion with its own value. Of this there was no question, and he might lay it down as a certain intellectual result, and say never allow what might be considered a favourite idea, or fancy, or imagining to dwell for any length of time in the mind. It had been said, and he believed with truth, that there was hardly a mind so strong as not to have within it the possible seed of insanity, and that seed might be found in this form—a single idea, without any reason account for its taking possession of the mind, might go on developing until it became a sort of morbid feeling, resulting in the manner which he had indicated. There was a third and greater application of the mental power. It consisted in not merely being able to study the principles and earnest thoughts which were within the mind—being able to have the power of directing all the energies of the mind to their solution and explanation, and so to treasure up within ourselves the principle drawn from sound and solid reflection. He would not go into detail, but the application was this. There was nothing more common than for persons to like to dispute—to discuss a subject, to provoke by the earnestness with which they pursue a paradox and answered every objection and difficulty raised aginst them, and then say it is all a joke—it was done by way of trying my skill against yours. A man ought never to take a part which he did not believe. Inward truthfulness was as necessary to the formation of a sound moral character as was exterior truthfulness. He would say, never maintain a thing that you do not believe—never dispute a principle for disputation's sake—never consider it a mere recreation to be warring on the side of falsehood, or immorality, or anything that is wrong. He knew one instance in which the fondness for disputation and discussion had led to the person who did not believe in his cause bringing the other over and converting him to a falsehood. Such a course of proceeding was a serious moral offence. The mind ought in everything to be accustomed to form a just judgment. If it become accustomed to loose ideas of truth and falsehood, what would be the result when it had to pronounce a stern judgment on itself, to overcome temptation, and when everything depended upon that uprightness of mind which was able, from long practice and constat training, on no occasion to swerve by a hairsbreadth on one side or the other. That the training of the mind must be by the individual was self-evident. No two persons thought and felt alike. He would illustrate his meaning by referring to a well-known fact, although it might be regarded as rather commonplace. From the earliest ages poets and agriculturists had considered two trees as intimately united together—the elm and the vine; and those who had visited the beautiful plains and valleys of Italy must have been struck by the loving group and their verdure and fruitfulness. The elm grew up a stately tree. The vine crept up by its side, a miserable sapling, without vigour or strength, unable to sustain itself. The one tree lent strength, the other gave beauty. They were born together, their roots were mingled almost inseparably beneath the soil, they lived upon the same food, they sucked up nourishment from the same ground, they drank the same dew and the same rains of heaven. And yet no skill, no power could make them the same. The husband-man might trim and prune and enrich the soil as much as he pleased, but he would never bring a single grape out of the elm and never form a self-sustaining stock for the wine. They received the same nourishment, but they created what was given to them into a different substance. And so, two daughters growing up together, two sons going to the same college on the same day, would be as different as possible from each other, and no power of exterior culture would make them the same. The aim ought to be not to make them exactly alike, but to make them both useful and good. His Eminence then proceeded to the consideration of imagination and memory. Imagination consisted in receiving pictures in the mind—receiving them from without or even creating them within, although that created within would generally be found referrable to something from without. Thought and language corresponded with painting—the mind saw the whole picture before it. But no two people imagined in the same way or had objects impressed upon them in the same way. Imagination had the power of producing pictures in the mind, but in every instance at a different angle, so that each contemplated it at a different point. Speaking practically, there were two forms of imagination, each of which ought to be watched over and corrected: the one was excess, the other was deficiency. The excess came very much from the mind running away with the reflective power, and strength was required to pull it back. As to deficiency, unless a person was called upon to use his imagination for useful purposes, it did not matter much whether his imagination was weak or strong. Imagination might be cultivated by the contemplation of nature, by the contemplation of art, and by reading that which was sound and good. Take poetry, for instance. No country possessed such an unbroken series of good poets, from Shakspeare to Tennyson, as England, and the character of that class of literature was most wholesome. But he should not recommend the cultivation of the imagination by the reading of novels, many of which were founded on false sentiments and had an immoral tendency. With respect to memory, that was a power which varied more than any other in different people; but it could be cultivated successfully with respect to those things which we ought to remember and desired to remember. It might be encouraged and strengthened by reflection, by dwelling upon events and occurrences which were worth knowing, and mastering them, and treasuring them up in our thoughts, and by securing principles and attaching facts to the memory, not caring too much for mere details, which might easily be obtained. While trying to cultivate scientific, historical, and artistic tastes, there were other courses which would bring more help to self-culture than any of these. Biographies and narratives of travels acted better upon self-culture of the mind than any other class of works. His eminence next adverted to the manner of employing our powers to the acquisition of learning from without, observing that the first thing to study was the bent of the mind, and then to ascertain its peculiar methods. A person growing up ought to train his mind so that he should not fall into anything intellectually immoral. He would lay it down as a fundamental principle that every thought partook in guilt of the nature of the action to which it naturally led or tended, and therefore if the ultimate end of anything in the mind would be wrong morally, wrong in action, that thought so immoral must be pursued with greater vigour and animosity than any thought that was loose and foolish, and ought to be at once eradicatd. The greatest crimes were often committed in two different ways. The first was embodied in the little proverb, "Opportunity makes the thief." A man might have been strictly honest until the opportunity of committing a crime presented itself to his mind. As an illustration of this he might mention a case which occurred in London some years ago, when a most respectable lady and gentleman were murdered in the night. The clue was so simple that the perpetrator of the murder was instantly arrested. He had stolen nothing, and had been on the best possible terms with his master and mistress. Before his execution he stated how the murder had been committed. He said, "As I was cleaning the plate in the pantry knowing there was a staircase that led directly to the master's room, the idea suddenly flashed through my mind how easy it would be to assassinate them, and I went up-stairs and committed the crime." There was the opportunity, and there was not the power of moral control. Another way which led to the commission of crime was allowing a thought to grow for years and years, until it ripened into a monomania, when it might have been checked by resistance in the first instance. In conclusion, his Eminence observed that the result of all this training of the intellect was the formation of character. A man ought not to be too solicitous about the formation of character. He would not form it. Character must grow. It must be the result of many circumstances. If there was one thing of which men were more ambitious than another it was what was commonly called "character"—"He is a man of character." Now, what did that mean? A man of firmness, a man of determination, a man who would carry through his projects—that was a character the most envied. But experience had taught the truth—that the firmness of small minds was obstinacy, while the firmness of great minds was perseverance in the midst of difficulties, resembling the course taken by the water springing from a fountain high up in the Alps, which after overcoming every obstacle becomes a great river, and eventually finds its way into the mighty ocean.

At the conclusion of the address a cordial vote of thanks was given to his Eminence, who in acknowledging the compliment said he should be happy at all times to render his assistance in promoting the interests of the institution.

FRENCH RELIGIOUSNESS AND M. RENAN.

(*Spectator, September* 12.)

THE popularity of M. Renan's *Vie de Jesus* in France is very great and very sudden. Already four large editions have been exhausted, and everywhere the fifth is on sale. In the common country town, far from the influence of Paris, in places such as Abbeville and Lisieux, there are copies in the meanest bookshop. Crowds of answers, most of them by the Roman Catholic clergy are advertised. The "Evangile selon Renan," as one of them calls it, is the most frequent topic of intellectual conversation. When men talk of theology they talk of M. Renan. Dr. Johnson would have said:—"Sir, this is fame;" we may say; "at least this is influence." If the *Vie de Jesus* had nothing in it which was remarkable, and we have shown that it has much, the eagerness with which it has been received at the centre of European thought would in itself demand attention.

The first cause of the remarkable popularity is unquestionably the perfection of M. Renan's style. A Frenchman, above all things, demands good prose, and he will not read bad prose. As an Englishman of business will not look at an account of figures unless it is stated in what he considers the businesslike shape, so a Frenchman will not read a piece of intellectual writing unless what he calls *bien redige*, unless it is reduced into a simple, lucid, and attractive style. A badly written book in France is of necessity a stillborn book. A writer who wrote in France. like Bishop Butler or like the late Mr. Austin in England, could never hope, for real influence; *we* pardon unattractive expression for the sake of solid thought; perhaps we are not sufficiently sensitive to the merits of style; but a Frenchmen in this particular is exacting and rigid. It is true that this eagerness after good writing creates much writing which has good words and no thought; it is true that the popular style in France has considerable defects; it is true that it too epigrammatic and cuts up large facts into little sentences; it is true that a French writer avoids complexities which are real and do not admit of easy explanation; it is certain that he cares to be brilliant more than he cares to be just. But after every allowance is made it will remain true that more good prose is written in France than is written anywhere else; that every year sends forth some specimens of a fine style which it would not be easy to rival in any other literature; that the ordinary Frenchman has a tact in, and a taste for, nicely fitting words that no other modern people claim or share. A book which has a great run in France must have, with whatever defects, many literary merits. These M. Renan's book undoubtly has. Much of them will evaporate in translation, for there is a delicacy of statement, and especially a delicacy of ambiguity, which no translator will ever preserve. But even in a disenchanting translation the magic of the composition will be a little felt, and in the original the unwilling are bound by it as if by a spell. M. Renan has the first requisite of a French writer, —*he can write*.

But it would be literary pedantry to suppose that mere excellence of style, however great, would give to any book that quick and potent popularity which the *Vie de Jesus* possesses. Unless a writer have something fascinating to say, no charm of words will carry the reader through a volume. We may read one page for expression merely, as we eat a bonbon or two; but we soon tire. It is impossible to doubt that M. Reman's treatise is suited to the sentiments, opinions, and habits of many Frenchmen.

The present state of French belief is, as M. Comte remarked, disorganized. A Frenchman has generally some vague, some floating, some unsolidified religion of his own, but the only point on which he has a very definite and precise conviction is that priests are not to be listened to. "I do not, Sir, believe as my wife believes," a great English poet once said; and most Frenchmen would say so, and have little else very exact upon religion to say. Catholicism they reject, as it were, from experience; a sort of religiosity they preserve;—but a precise new creed to substitute for the precise old creed they have not, and scarcely hope to have. Mr. Arnold, in his report on French education, illustrates this remark by an anecdote which would give even an undue idea of the disorganized state of French thought. "In what condition is the moral and religious instruction in your school; one of M. Guizot's inspectors asked a schoolmaster; *Je n'enseigne pas ces betises la!*' The such a phrase could be used by a recognized teacher of little children is a significant indication of the loose state of ordinary thought. As far indeed as this anecdote gives an impression of formed irreligion or immorality it is a libel on Frenchmen; but as far as it indicates the vague laxity of their creed it is not a libel. They have religious feeling; but as far as percise propositions go their intellects are to *let*.

For minds such as these a book such as M. Renan's has, and must have, a singular interest. They wish, above most things, to adjust their mental position as respects Christianity; they consider Catholicism to be an incredible legend, [illegible] Christianity is, whence it comes, and whither it goes. They want, too, a theory in some sense suitable to the age. In the eighteenth century men could be satisfied to impute the great religions of the world to craft, fraud, and imposture; but they cannot be so now. In France especially history has been studied, and its results have become generally known. It is understood that fraud did not create faith, though it may sometimes modify and determine the embodiments of faith. Such a mode of studying history as M. Guizot's, though it may not be familiar to the mass of men at first hand,—though M. Guizot's books may be too stately and too dull for universal perusal,—yet at second hands has generated a reverential treatment of history. Frenchmen now desire a *religious disbelief*; and it is this which M. Renan gives them. He is spectical in history, but he is religious in feeling.

The solution, too, of the problem which M. Renan proposes seems to be an easy one. A little study would show that it contains insuperable difficulties; but a casual reader may take it as it becomes. He can glide upon the limpid stream and not see the rocks below. The French are not hard readers; they have no taste for research, they accumulate particular facts neither on old history nor on foreign countries at present. They are a people of intellectual curiosity, but there is no work in them. There is no diffused taste in France for a student's life; England is not more practical in her way than France in hers. Ordinary persons in France wish to read a pleasant summary of German criticism, and this M. Renan gives them. In England such a treatise excites among ordinary persons at once a bitter repugnance. It proposes to destroy the Book which we know better than any book. But the French do not feel so. One of M. Renan's adversaries—one among the most bitter of them—observes naively, "After all this book may have a good effect, it may make us read the Scriptures." The difference between the familiarity with the Bible in France and the familiarity with it in England is written on the face of the two literatures. Every allusion to it in England is pointed, correct, and popular; in France, not long ago a distinguished writer spoke of the "beautiful *mot* of *Chateaubriand*," "Thou shall not live by bread alone." We must remember that M. Renan's book was written for and that it is read by a clever nation, which knows the *Genie de Christianisme* better than it knows the Gospels.

For the same reason, the French are not sensitive to one of M. Renan's peculiarities—his sentimentality. M. Renan holds that if St. John wrote the Gospel which bears his name, it must have been when he was old, and did not remember what happened. His mode of expressing that opinion is, If the son of Zebedee really traced these pages, he had certainly forgotten the Lake of Genesareth, and the *charming conversations (les charmants entretiens)* which he had heard upon its bank." He speaks as if of a flirtation.

But it is not only in these secondary respects that M. Renan's book is congenial to the tastes and to the habits of many Frenchmen; not only are they sensitive to its accessory merits and insensible to its accessory defects, but the backbone of it, the very essence of M. Renan's conception, is suitable to such minds as theirs in such circumstances as theirs. We cannot hope to bring home to Protestant Englishmen the exclusiveness with which Frenchmen associate Christianity and Catholicism, but a curious instance of it has lately occurred in reference to a person whose writings have attracted much attention among literary persons in England. M. Sainte-Beuve. after describing a life of letters at Paris, certainly not extremely sceptical, not exceedingly different from the life of literary men in all countries, says of Maurice de Guérin that his family had the satisfaction of seeing him again become a Christian. He means that he again became a Catholic. He, like most Frenchmen, scarcely thinks of an intermediate state. It never occurs to him that there is any other form of Christianity, any real variety of it effectually competing for human belief except Catholicism. French Protestantism is, in a great degree, like English dissent. It has no influence on people of the world. You know that Lord Palmerston—you know that a Belgravian lady, may either of them be subject to change; but you know that neither of them will become an Independent dissenter. That form of religion is made for people who do not belong to the world, who are ignorant of the things of the world. Just so with French Protestantism. It is a thing apart, a creed for worthy and narrow persons, a creed not competing for intellects which the world has enlivened. And if it is natural for most Frenchmen to judge so, it is even more natural for M. Renan. He was a *seminarist*; he was to have been a Catholic priest. As Catholicism is the from of religion to which he was born, and which he tried to believe, he naturally thinks it the principal form.

It we examine M. Renan's view of the origin of Christianity we shall find that it has a close analogy [illegible] of Catholicism. Like most other writers, he takes into the remote past, which he has not seen, the familiar present which he has seen. It is not, indeed, easy to reduce M. Renan's conception of the first Christianity to a sentence or two without either seeming vague or seeming blasphemous. His opinions are so different from those of most Englishmen, that when tangibly and precisely presented most Englishmen are revolted by them. Still, their essence is this. He believes that Christianity was first disseminated by the undefinable attraction of Jesus, by his winning and subduing personality: but he believes also that this personality was aided by an unfounded belief in the approaching end of the world, and by an unfounded belief that He himself was in some special sense a king and prophet. The announcement that the world would break up enabled Him to preach a life apart, to found a separate sect with an impracticable morality; His announcement of His own place in the future kingdom enabled Him to give that sect, to speak with authority as to that morality. The charm of His person was, says M. Renan, aided by the power of His errors. He advertised Himself by mistake and exaggeration, and He ruled by a magic of fascination. Now, if this is a very bad description of the first Christianity, it is a very good description of one aspect of existing Catholicism. It advertises itself by its bold pretension; it says it is a king, a prophet, a supernatural agency; it can bind and loose; it has authority to speak; it has a lesson to teach; it teaches an unearthly morality, it tells men not to form ties in the world, not to go out of the world, not to be comfortable and rich, but to be poor and holy; to live as saints in convents, not to live as men in the world. This is a lesson which eager men learn readily, which imaginative men love to hear. It gets rid of the tameness of life, of the poorness of human duties, of the petty definiteness of ordinary existence. A superhuman morality will always be acceptable to aspiring youth: they will run to hear it, they will long to obey and practise it. Catholicism advertises for men with special ambition, and she bids higher than any other creed. We need not show at length her imaginative attraction; all the world knows that and has known it for ages. She rules many men and innumerable women by a magic attraction which is scarcely explicable to those who do not feel it. She, too, advertises by her errors, and charms by her undefinable essence. M. Renan's Christ if we look into it, we look into it as only a reduced copy of the Christianity of the Catholicism of the church of his boyhood. He fancies that Jesus ruled as he saw her rule, that He erred as she erred, that He charmed as she charmed.

Frenchmen who, like M. Renan, in fact, identify Christianity with Catholicism are not therefore, unlikely to be attracted by his theory. It rests on the facts which they know, and it neglects all the facts which they do not know. It says, in substance, "Jesus charmed the women of his time as the priests charm the women of your time," and this is the very theory which Frenchmen would most readily appreciate and most easily believe.

THE GOLD QUESTION.

(*To the Editor of the Times, Sept.* 12)

SIR,—In your impression of Saturday last you very justly direct attention to an able letter which appeared a few days previously with the signature "W. M. J." I trust you will allow me to add a few remarks, as your correspondent makes many important suggestions, and seeks for information which, if it can be obtained, will will throw much light on the gold question. In the first place, he admits that the discovery of the gold mines in Spanish America caused after a certain period, which I believe to be about 100 years, a rise of 400 per cent. in general prices. I ventured to state at Newcastle that this and other similar historical facts prove that a great change in the supply of the precious metals has hitherto invariably exerted a corresponding effect on their value. I carefully avoided deducing from this historical experience and positive predictions with regard to the future value of gold. I merely alluded to the part with the view of showing what might probably be expected with regard to the future. Your correspondent seems to think that the experience which is to be derived from the influx of the precious metals into Europe after the discovery of America affords strong evidence that the value of gold cannot be much depreciated in our own country by the Australian and Californian supplies He bases his opinion on the following considerations. He maintains that this influx of the precious metals produced a rise in prices only in those countries, such as England, France, and Spain, which were then comparatively poor, and which had previously possessed only a small amount of the precious metals; and he then affirms that the value of the precious metals was not depreciated in the more wealthy States of Europe, such as Lombardy, Venice, and the Ottoman Empire. Hence he argues by analogy that the supplies obtained from the Australian and Californian mines will not depreciate the value of gold in a wealthy country such as England, where high prices had previously prevailed, but that these new supplies will be chiefly absorbed by less wealthy coun[illegible] in the prices of commodities and in the money wages of the labourers. His opinion, therefore, is that gold will not be depreciated in England, but that general prices may be raised in those countries in which the value of gold has been greater than it has been in England. In the first place, let me remark that your correspondent's reasonings can be at once refuted, since the historical fact on which he bases them is entirely erroneous. I refer him to Mr. Jacob's great work on the precious metals, vol. ii., page 83 where he will find it is most distinctly stated that there was a rise in general prices of between 400 and 500 per cent, within 80 years after the discovery of America not only in England, France, and Spain, but that nearly as great a rise occurred in Italy, Germany, and the other kingdoms of Europe. I quote Mr. Jacob, because his work is incomparably the most comprehensive and the most accurate that has ever been written on the history of the precious metals. I will only further observe with regard to your correspondent's letter that an additional supply of the precious metals will gradually be distributed equally through different countries, and that as long as commerce continues gold cannot maintain its value in one country if value is depreciated in another. If for instance, exceptionally high prices prevail in a particular country, the profits of exporting commodities to that country will be increased, and the profit of importing commodities from it it will be diminished. Hence the country would have to liquidate the balance by an export of specie. Thus a tendency will be at once exerted to diminish its stock of the precious metals, or, in others, to reduce prices in that country to their natural level.

In one of your leading articles you very justly show that Chevalier has not correctly calculated the amount of gold and silver employed in arts and manufactures. According to Mr. Jacob about 3,000,000*l*. was annually employed 30 years since in arts and manufactures. Let it therefore he supposed, and it is an exaggerated estimate, that this amount was suddenly doubled at the time when tha Australian and Californian mines were discovered. Arts and manufactures, therefore, cannot absorb more then 3,000,000*l*. of this gold, and since the additional annual supply was at least 20,000,000*l*., we still have to account for the absorption of a supply of gold suddenly increased by 17,000,000*l*. per annum (an amount more than threefold as great as the previous annual production of gold). I have already said that I believe this absorption has, up to the present time, been mainly due to an export of specie to the East, which, almost contemporaneously with the discovery of the new mines, advanced from 1,500,000*l*. to 16,000,000*l*. per annum. If this export of specie to the East should greatly diminish it certainly seems improbable that the present yield of gold can be absorbed without a considerable depreciation in its value. If people will examine the prices of commodities now with what they were a few years previous to the gold discoveries, I think it cannot be denied that there has already been an average rise of prices of at least 10 per cent. Mr. Jevons, who has made this comparison most elaborately and most accurately, thinks that I ought to have estimated the rise at 15 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. Probably it would have been more correct if I had done so. I was, however, extremely anxious to err on the right side.

I judge from some remarks in your journal that the gold question is supposed by many to exhibit a conflict between political economy and practical experience. Such an opinion, I think, implies a misconception. The mathematician who attempts to calculate the path of a projectile may not consider all the forces which influence its motions. A wrong result may be thus arrived at. But if this should be so the mathematician is at fault; the accuracy of his science remains unimpeached, and practical men have little reason to congratulate themselves that a triumph has been obtained over what they choose to call theory. The effects which have resulted from the new supplies of gold have not refuted a single principle of political economy. If the political economist attempts to predict he will often be lead to erroneous conclusions; his science does not give him the power unerringly to prophesy future events, but it enables him to tell what effects will be produced on the economy of a nation by any assumed set of circumstances.

Allow me, in conclusion, to express to you my acknowledgments for having reported my remarks at Newcastle at sufficient length to direct general attention to a subject which you agree with me in thinking is one of great importance.—Yours truly.

Pitnacree, Dunkeld, Sept. 8. HENRY FAWCETT.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—Unless the many letters on the subject of gold have already exhausted your indulgence and the patience of your readers, will you allow me room for a few more words by way of comment on a passage in Professor Cairnes's letter?

He attributes to me a new "hydrostatic" theory on the subject "opposed alike to patent facts and to the best established doctrines of economic science." In the first place, I did not use any metaphor at all. If I had, the simile which I should have preferred would have been this—that England is in the very centre of the mouth of a very wide and very long estuary, and as the water rises it extends over a constantly increasing area in length and width; but that the quantity of tidal water sufficient to raise the channel at dead low water a foot would not be the thousandth, or perhaps millionth, part of what would be required for a foot rise over the whole estuary at the top of a spring tide. In the next place, I may venture to say that I referred to nothing but patent facts—viz., that the effect of the former gold discoveries had not been felt alike all over the world, and that there has been and is going in all over the world an assimilation of prices. The latter fact may be a consequence or a coincidence, but it seemed to me to account for a great absorption of the precious metals. If fowls are 4s. a couple where they used to be 2s., I suppose there must be in circulation 4s. instead of 2s. to pay for them. If Wallachia sends us annually a million's worth of corn instead of half a million, I assume that there will be greater prosperity and greater wealth on the Danube, and that there will be much more money in circulation there.

I am not aware that I controverted any doctrine of economic science. I only, on the contrary, suggested an explanation of the apparent inconsistency between the results of experience and the predictions of economists. I assume (though with some misgiving) that Mr. Jevons is substantially right in saying that the rise in prices hitherto has been 10 per cent. in England, and agree that that is much less than was a few years ago calculated on. I thought, and still think, that although the changes has been only 10 yer cent. in England, it may have been 20 per cent in France, 50 per cent. in Calcutta, more than cent. per cent, in the new ports of Kurrachee. Akyab, and Moulmein, and in the countries to their back. That is to say, to return to my simile, the estuary has been filling, and is filled over a great length and a great width, and it will require a great quantity of water to raise the whole surface another foot.—Your correspondent,

September 10. W. M. J.

THE NEWEST PARIS.

(*Athenæum, Sept.* 12.)

PARIS, SEPT. 1, 1863.

AFTER an absence of only a few months from Paris, he who knows the imperial city well finds new caprices, new phrases, new fashions and—old books in new bindings. Privat d' Anglemont, albeit a Bohemain *pur sang*, understood, I think, the Parisian character as developed by high and low, by the bourgeois of the Faubourg St. Honore, and the *dandin* of the Chaussee d' Antin, and the *lion* of extravagant tailoring, who airs his toothpick behind a hundred-and-fifty-guinea horse. The vanity, the folly, the wit, and what we should call emphatically, the swagger, of the few hundred men of all ages, who, talking, riding, lounging, and eating, drinking and playing between Tortoni's and the Bois de Boulogne, make up the Paris that is written about in *Figaro* and described in the romances of the *Librairie Nouvelle*, or the *Librairie Centrale*, were at the finger ends of the Prince of Bohemians. He understood the light side of his love. It was his belief that Paris was the centre of the civilization of the world; that her example was taken blindfold in all things, and that unfortunate folks born beyond the frontiers of France could resign themselves to their disgrace only by dint of copying with a slavish earnestness the manners and the *mise* of incomparable Lutitia. Her follies, to him, were worth all the greatnesses of London, Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg. Her ever-changing *argot*; the rise and fall of her *lions* who spend their fortunes in two years, not in extravagances natural to youth, but in prodigious follies, for the sole delight of being the wonder of the Boulevards for two seasons; her sensations and manias, were the atmosphere in which Privat lived and died; a Bohemain of the Quortier Latin, or of the Cafe Leblond,—a universal, most pliable vagabond.

Poor Privat's contributions to the *Siecle* were spirited reflections of his hasty and errandless career. He tasted the sweets of Paris life, and ground his teeth against its sharp necessities, and laughed all the time, as became a child of Paris, who, by the way, was a child of St. Rose in the Antilles! His genius and his tastes were Parisian, however. His soul was on the Boulevards or by the Luxembourg. It was his delight to carry the last Paris slang word, or impertinence, or extravagance about, and bandy it lightly as the wash-leather balls are buffeted under the Tuileries chestnuts. He was of the joyous band who are the delight of romance-writers and the despair of fathers and uncles. *Ce que c'est que la jeunesse!* the old gentlemen cry, sitting in the straitlaced, severe cafe, under the Palais Royal, whence Camille Desmoulins issued to address the angry mob, and inaugurate the Revolution. *Jeunesse*, it must be confessed, has gone a little mad in Paris. *Jeunesse* reads Dumas the Younger and *Figaro*, and the 'Yellow Dwarf,' and is pleased to glance at the free-and-easy morals pictorially developed in the *Journal Amusant*. A very serious gentleman of the old school, who has passed his doing' solid work, a well-informed, high-minded but not brilliant man, who loves the classics of his country and has made some sacrifices in an endeavour to spread the knowledge of them among his countrymen, said to me a few days ago, "It is frightful to contemplate, this *Jeunesse* of ours: smoking at the cafes; supping at the *Maison Doree*; driving about the Bois de Boulogne; chaffing, and snapping jewelled fingers at every honourable relation of life ignorant as a *chiffonnier*—with Shame, in an India shawl, on its arm. I look at the noisy, gaudy crowds, laughing along the asphaltum, and wonder what the next generation will be. What can it be?"

That which is new in Paris at this moment is *le Sport*. Not the sport of the field: the healthy morning on the breezy moor, the manly stride after the deer; no, the sport that is added to the other vices of the Boulevards is the low gambling over horseflesh which has long been seen at the public-house doors of England. *Jeunesse*, not having vices enough, has taken to betting The *lions* have taken to keeping studs. The Duc de Morny counts his seventy races and his English trainer. Whither the Caderousses lead, the little *employés* of the Admiralty or War Office must follow. They who cannot drive in a tandem, follow in a *coupe*, but all go the same route. "We are a race of monkeys' said lively Privat; "we cannot be ourselves; we must imitate our neighbours of the north or of the south, or we must imitate one another." Here follows a bit of profound observation; "Abroad in England, for instance, a man is esteemed according to his character as a *humorist*, that is according to his dissimilarity from his companions!" The *mode* is not so easily set in London as it is in Paris; but we are not so completely *humorists* as the French Bohemain paints us. Sport, in other words, betting, and an affected knowledge of horses, is, however, thoroughly established in Paris. The head goose has turned his empty noddle towards the race-course, and the flock is following. The *gentleman riders* are permanent figures in the Paris gallery of exquisites. The fop is learning to make his book. Internatsional betting has been fairly set on foot this year, and I am told, the Duc de Morny will not be content until he has won a Derby. The betters of Paris have their regularly appointed agents at our English races. The great betters will have their humble imitators; and now the day is not far distant when the wine-shops will be the headquarters of sweepstakes. Sports is decidedly the new aspect of Paris. The race of horses will improve, and the human race will deteriorate. The profligate of Tortoni's has added the odour of the stable to his attractions.

With this new incense about him, let me present the young man of fast Paris life (and there is little save fast life here) as painted by Privat d'Anglemont, who knew him well. I have taken up dozens of books that have appeared lately, and all of them tend to prove that Privat's canvas is not overcharged with colour. We read one yellow volume after the other, only to be astonished again and again at the people and things set coolly before the reader for his amusement. Virtue, it would appear, has found a hiding-place at last; and at two o'clock in the morning, the reckless exquisites in the company of *ces dames*, are wishing her *bon voyage!* Privat writes of his beloved Paris: "At the present day people still like to be thought aristocratic, but they much prefer being considered rich. The love of money has destroyed in us all noble ambition; there are only a few madmen who now care to earn a reputation for the love of glory, and they are the mark for the ridicule of all their contemporaries. It is considered absurd to do anything for the sake of honour: honour neither gives us good dinners, good clothes, nor cheap pleasures, nor does it help to keep up appearances." To keep up appearances is the idea of the epoch. You may be a fool, a scoundrel, a wretch without house or home; you may do what you like, steal, murder; what matter? You will still be clever, rich, honest, magnanimous, if you know how to keep up appearances.

In France, the greatest evil that can befall a man is to be original. Originality almost amounts to insult. The original man has no chance. Endeavour to get a place for him, and the person to whom you apply will answer, "I should be delighted to do any service for you within my power. Command me in all things, but don't ask me to help this friend of yours. Why, my dear fellow, he is an *original!*"

Young gentleman, who aspire to the honour of sitting eight hours a day at an office desk copying letters, and making reports under the eye of an insolent head clerk—if you wish to attain the object of your ambition, station yourself every day at the window, watch every one who passes, notice their dress, their gesture; study people's way of speaking, borrow their favourite expressions, disguise your own tastes, check your imagination, become a mediocrity, and you will at once assure your future position; you will have preserved appearances.

Look around; is it possible to meet with originality? Every one has the same walk, the same clothes, the same *tournure*—the tailor makes every man alike; why should you be different from your neighbours? All the world is agreed that France is the land of good taste; that our women and our dandies are perfect in the art of dress. But from whom does taste emanate, since those who possess leisure and fortune enough to follow the fashion all dress alike? This year blue is the fashionable colour: all the world is in blue. Coats are worn short: coats are curtailed as if by enchantment.

Next year green will be worn; the waist may be unnaturally long, but the majority of Frenchmen will clothe themselves in green, with long waists, utterly regardless as to whether the costume suits—without judgment or reflection. It is the fashion; that is sufficient. It was but last year that the Boulevard was changed into an hospital for Incurables. A few lively persons, wishing to play the Parisians a practical joke, made their appearance one fine day on the Boulevards dressed in redingotes borrowed from the wardrobe of Bicetre. They became at once the fashion, and all the tailors were obliged to apply to the clothmakers of the *Assistance Publique* in order to procure the particular kind of cloth required to satisfy the singular taste of these customers.

"It was difficult to say whom this kind of garment became; certainly neither the short and fat, nor the tall and thin. In any case it was hideous: yet everybody aspiring to belong to the aristocracy of taste was *embicétre* by this spirit of imitation. It is therefore understood that if you wish to be neither a fool, nor a very young man, nor an original—any of these titles shutting the door in the face of all careers,—if you would neither think, nor judge, nor reason, nor invent, nor live for yourself; do as the world does; accept the slavery; bow your head to the tyranny, and all will be at once open to you—you will have kept up appearances. In France, no one makes a fortune in order to live in ease and comfort and indulge in tranquil joys,—money is made for the purpose of emulating some other envied person, and to have the appearance of a man who knows how to enjoy his wealth. There is very little reality in this beyond the appearance; the proof is, that nearly all rich people are ridiculous and suffer from *ennui*." Privat was a good-natured critic, when compared with some of his contemporales. Let us hope that the rising generation are not so bad as they are painted: and that they can read better things than are to be found in the *Hanneton!* A copy of this journal lies before me. I bought it on the Boulevards. It is openly sold everywhere. It is read in public—and I cannot even describe the grossness of its contents. Yet no voice is raised against it. The public is not scandalized. The censor of the press has nothing to say. He cares not what form vanity takes, provided it is not that of a politician. He is possibly pleased to see *messieurs les journalistes* airing themselves in the little, Boulevard papers—and content, if talked about.

Everybody is panting to be before the world—to be talked about, even for his follies or his vices, or both. Private life is invaded by the critic or *chroniqueur* without the least hesitation. Eugene Delacroix was turned to account by the gossipmongers, before his body was laid in the earth. We had a description of his house, of his manner of living, and of his death and appearance after death. His last words made copy in the *Figaro!* We are told that his furniture was in the style of the First Empire; and that his home had a severe aspect. His dying words were a request that his eyes might be closed directly after death. He ordered his body to be embalmed. Had the writer known who was the painter's barber, and how many francs were in the artist's house when he breathed his last, the facts would have been served up for the Boulevard cafes. Here, however, is a point worth keeping. Delacroix exhibited a picture in 1831, entitled 'Liberty guiding the People on the Barricades.' It was at once bought by the Government and thrust into the lumber-room of the Louvre, where it has remained to this day. This was a subject of great regret to him, and cured him of politics with the brush.

But the *chroniqueur*, mayhap, is not to blame—when he gathers materials at random, at a man's dinner-table, or by his death-bed. He pleases the public; and, so far as we can see, he pleases the people about whom he gossips. Parisian celebrities are not loth to sit for their portraits in any attitude, provided the portraits are seen. I take up a light paper, intended to be read over a Neapolitan ice, and I am informed that Mouselet, Jules Jauin, Les Lespes, and other literary celebrities are *beauxmangeurs!* Herve also is said to have a very pretty *coup de fourchette*. The author follows up his relations with an exclamation that it was always so, with literary men, as though *supremes* were always at the command of authors, and *cordons bleus* were ever the humble servants of the poet!

The latest gossip is to the effect that M. Edmond About is writing a Life of Voltaire, and that M. Arsene Houssaye is engaged on the biography of J. J. Rousseau. Moliere appears to have no new biographer for the moment! Poor Dumas the Younger is reported to be in a bad state, and not likely to write again: so rumour whispers in this city, where rumour's tongue wags night and day. It is certain, however, that the pen of the author of the 'Dame aux Camellias,' has been idle in the inkstand of late. B. J.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

(*Examiner, Sept.* 12.)

"Stonewall" Jackson, late General of the Confederate States' Army. A Biographical Sketch and an Outline of his Virginian Campaigns. By the Author of 'Life in the South.' Chapman and Hall.

THE lady who writes this little sketch of the career of Thomas Jefferson Jackson was qualified for her office by long and familiar residence in the South, which was continued until some time after the outbreak of the civil war. Many of the persons whose names are now, in connexion with that war, familiar to newspaper readers, were known to her in their homes, and going to the South as an English lady prejudiced against the land that maintained the curse of slavery, she became thoroughly imbued, before she left them, with the habitual feelings and opinions of the better class of people in the Southern States. Her couple of volumes, recently published, entitled 'Life in the South,' contained much lively anecdotical illustration of the grounds of her good feeling to the Southern people and their cause; and now she, with help of anecdotes, suggestions, scraps of letters, and files of Southern newspapers, tells briefly, clearly, and pleasantly, from first, to last, the story of their late hero, ofwhom we are reminded in the preface that he bore this testimony to their present hero: "There is one general whom I would willingly follow blindfold, and whose most dubious strategy I would execute without question orhesitation; and that is, Genl. Robert E.Lee."

Of course, the greater part of this narrative follows Jackson's career as a soldier in the civil war, and with that our readers are sufficiently familier. But the sketch of his previous life, though brief, is not without its well-told incidents, and sets forth sufficiently the development of a strong character in the unfaltering soldier.

Jackson was humbly born, and early left an orphan in the house of an uncle. In this way, by his own strong will, he contrived to make a soldier of himself:

When Jackson was in his nineteenth year, the member of Congress for that section of Va. had a presentation to the military academy at West Point, in the State of New York, which was offered to, but declined, by a boy in the neighbourhood. Jackson was seized with an eager desire to avail himself of such an unusual advantage, for he had imbibed a great ambition to become a soldier. In vain his uncle attempted to dissuade him; in vain did his friends point out the deficiencies of his own education, and the obstacle his age presented he being nearly three years beyond that usual on admission. Nothing daunted, though fully alive to these drawbacks, the youth resolved to go, and set to work to prepare himself for the ordeal.

One day, in a pelting rain he burst into the office of a friend—an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Hayes, the member of Congress who could procure him the cadetship. The rain was streaming from his clothes, and he was in the highest state of excitement. His friend, starting and wondering at his unexpected appearance, inquired what had brought him hither in such a storm. Young Jackson blurted out his errand. He wanted a letter of introduction to Mr. Hayes at Washington—he was going to set off for that place immediately—being desirous to obtain the cadetship, and fearing his opportunity would be lost. His friend regarded the scheme as an utter absurdity, said that Jackson could never stand the preliminary examination, and many other

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discouraging things. Jackson was hopeful and importunate, and finally obtained the letter.

That very evening he borrowed a horse to ride to Clarksburg, where the stage, probably a weekly one, was about to start on its eastern journey. He mounted the steed; a negro boy, who was to ride back and return it safely to the owner, being perched behind him.

Thus and then did the youthful aspirant take leave of his native county.

Heavy rains had been falling for weeks, as rains can fall only in Western Va, and the roads were in such a state as they can be nowhere else. Not much business was transacted in those parts; not many people travelled in those days, and in such weather. An hour before or after time was of no great moment, and the postmaster, with prudent foresight, had despatched his mail-bags and the great unwieldy stage that conveyed them over those toilsome roads, a full hour before the usual time. No inducement could tempt young Jackson to break his promise, and the negro boy was duly sent back with the borrowed horse; nor was he himself to be easily turned from his purpose: so, in the midst of such rain and such mud, he set off, on foot, in pursuit of the stage. Four miles an hour is tolerable travelling at the best of times in those mountain districts; but this was a toilsome march on a dark stormy night, and thirteen weary miles were traversed before the youth overtook the stage. I am not accurately informed how far this said stage was bound towards Richmond or Washington, either city being near upon two hundred miles from his home, and several days' journey over the mountains. Probably he indulged in this mode of travelling only as far as Romney, or at most to Winchester, or to Staunton, in the Valley. It would appear that his first introductions were to be obtained at the State capital Richmond, for we hear of his being there; but one thing is certain—that he carried his scanty wardrobe in hand, and made the greater part of his long journey on foot; for we are assured that on his arrival at Washington, he presented his letter "all muddy as he was" to Mr. Hayes, who received him kindly, and in his turn, presented him to the Secretary of War, who rewarded his praiseworthy ambition and perseverance by granting the much coveted presentation.

He was an over-aged, under-taught, country-bred, and poor young man among the bright young cadets of the military school; but he fagged his way up, and at the end of four years graduated seventeenth in his class of sixty. It was a joke against him that if they had all had ten years instead of four for study, he would have been first of the sixty. Then he fought in Mexico, and afterwards with impaired health accepted, at the age of twenty-eight, in the year 1852, the appointment of Professor of Chemistry at the Military College of Lexington, in his native State. Soon afterwards he married the daughter of a Presbyterian minister, in whose church he became an elder. After the death of that first wife he came to Europe and spent doggedly sixteen hours a day in 'doing' London. When he took a second wife after his return home, it was again a parson's daughter.

Jackson as Professor had a toughness of manner that made him unpopular with the students, he could not reconcile the strict maintenance of discipline with the grace of *bonhommie*, and had not the lively manner that alone wins the attentions of the young. A student whom he had expelled for misdemeanour lay in wait with a pistol. Jackson, walking near the spot, was warned of his danger in the youth's hearing, but only answered, "Let him shoot me if he will," and went upon his path. The youth's heart was touched, and he stole quietly away.

When the civil war began, Jackson faithfully awaited the decision of his State, which for some time was undetermined on its course of action. When secession was resolved upon, he adopted with his entire heart the principle, but kept clear of all petty animosities.

Jackson would never encourage the feeling of sectional hate that the Southerners manifested towards their enemies, and, in taking leave of his fair friends of Winchester, he exhorted them "not to forget themselves." There was one high-spirited daughter of Va. who could not control her indignation at being thus left to the mercies of those "hateful Yankees." "My child," said the General to her, "you and I have no right to our hates. Personal rancour is the lowest expression of patriotism, and a sin besides. We must trust ourselves to the hands of God."

In the army, as in the military school, until his sterling value was made manifest, Jackson, always shy, firm, and ungainly, was for some time unpopular.

The reserved and uncommunicative habits of Jackson were not at first very popular among his officers, and some disaffection was known to prevail in consequence. Discipline had been carried so far, that a prominent officer is said to have been put under arrest on one occasion, and to have had his sword taken from him, because he had permitted his men to halt for refreshment, when Jackson had ordered them on a march; which indignity could not for a long time be forgiven. His own example overcame this evil; if he called on his men for self-denial, he was the first to practise it. If he was taciturn regarding his plans, he was ready in sympathy, prompt in execution, and his success soon won for him unlimited confidence. It was said that the activity of his army ensured less sickness among his men than in any other army of the South. "Wrapped in his blanket, he throws himself down on the leaves to catch a few minutes' repose. He cares nothing for good quarters and dainty fare, and if hungry, will stop and ask permission to share the homely meal his men are cooking, and he is as calm in the midst of a hurricane of bullets, as when in the pew of his church at Lexington. On one occasion, in the midst of an engagement, while writing an order, a shell struck and shattered the tree beneath which he sat, without arresting the movement of his pencil, or seeming to attract his attention."

Of his ungainly aspect, especially when set on horseback, here is some illustration:

During the battles a Federal captain, who had been taken prisoner, was reclining under a tree, when General Lee and staff rode by. The captain, struck with the dignified and soldierly appearance of the General, languidly inquired who he was, and expressed unfeigned admiration at his fine figure on horseback. Soon after General Jackson rode by, and the weary prisoner again proffered his inquiries. "That's glorious Old Stonewall!" exclaimed the guard, cheering lustily as his eye followed the hero. Up sprang the recumbent prisoner, and, gazing curiously until the General was out of sight, lay down again, with an expression of disappointment, muttering, "Well, he ain't much for looks anyhow!"

The awkward figure of Jackson upon horseback has been the subject of frequent merriment. He usually rode in a loose, shambling attitude, and was very indifferent about his dress and appearance. On one occasion he approached a squad of soldiers at dusk, his horse floundering along through the mire, and himself reeling in the saddle, like a drunken man; so that one of the soldiers not recognising him, shouted, as he passed, "I say, old fellow, you look as if you knew where to help yourself to liquor; I wish you would hand me some." Judge of the man's embarrassment, when his comrades hastily silenced him by the information that the awkward cavalier was no other than their idolised hero, Stonewall Jackson.

On first joining the army of the Shenandoah, the horse General Jackson rode was said to be very characteristic of himself, "a plain beast that went straight ahead and minded its own business," an excellent quadruped, that was shot under him; after which an elegant mare was presented to the general. This was a high-strung visionary animal, who cut capers, and threw her rider; and was soon discarded for a third, a more controllable creature. But the General never ceased to regret the loss of his first steed.

The Kingdom of Siam.—There is, of course, no lack of savage and predaceous animals in Siam. The rivers and swamps are populated by crocodiles and rhinoceroses; the forests by tigers, bears, and deer of various descriptions. In spite of the Buddhistic prohibitions, the Siamese chase the latter animals energetically, and generally kill them with fire-arms, which any man is allowed to possess. Their rhinoceros-hunting is remarkably daring and peculiar. Armed with a bamboo stake, pointed and hardened in the fire, they proceed in parties of three or four into the jungles where they startle the animals with shouts and yells. As the rhinoceros does not fly, but rushes ferociously at its assailants with widely-opened jaws, the brave Siamese wait for this moment, and thrust their bamboo lances down the brute's throat. Then they run off in various directions and allow the animals to become exhausted by loss of blood until they can approach without danger and despatch it. There are many tigers, spotted and striped, and tiger-cats but they rarely attack men because they have no want of game. There are also two varieties of the bear, which however, shun the vicinity of man. Stags and deer are also very numerous, and during the inundations are brought by hundreds to the market-place of the capital. These animals, as the water rises, fly to the higher spots on the plain where they are killed by the Siamese. Apes with which the forests swarm, carry on their tricks unimpeded in the immediate vicinity of Bangkok, and impudently plunder the gardens. Many others live in the rivers; they are frequently tamed, and become as familiar as dogs. Rats and mice are an enormous nuisance. Amongst the Siamese birds, the crows most attract attention. They exist in extraordinary numbers and when they seek their nightquarters in Bangkok—the temples—they almost darken the air. These birds display an almost incredible impudence. Before daybreak they stalk about the streets in dozens, to steal everything that comes in the way of their greedy beaks. They do not hesitate to snatch edibles from the hands of children, and even of elderly persons, force their way into the kitchens, knock off the covers of pots and take out the meat, which, if unable to swallow on the spot, they try to conceal in some corner, on a roof, or up a tree. They fight boldly with dogs and cats for a bone, and when so engaged will hardly get out of the way of passers-by. If they are shot at, or stones thrown at them, they collect in hundreds and make an awful row, which is quite unendurable. However, they combine with the dogs in acting as scavengers, clearing the towns and villages from all roting substances. In consequence of the great quantity of water and fish in the country, it swarms with aquatic birds. Vultures are also seen in large flocks; especially the black ones with bare necks, which at the same time perform the duty of sextons. In Siam, we must remark in explanation, the dead are not buried. The rich and well-to-do have their dead burned, while the corpses of the poor, whose relations cannot afford to pay the the priest for the incremation service are torn and devoured by vultures and dogs. For this object the corpses are previously cut into pieces, which are laid out on a stone platform. On the trees around hundreds of black vultures keep up a constant watch, and plump dogs lie about in the neighbourhood. So soon as the relations have retired the animals and birds rush on the corpse, and in a very short time only the bones are left which the relations eventually collect and keep in an urn.—*From Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.*

Business Announcements.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE has the pleasure to apprize his kind customers, that he has just received Overland and direct from Paris, Kid Gloves, white and colored, for ladies and gentlemen; Ribbons, broad and narrow; Alexandra Curls and Head Dresses; Ladies' Kid Boots and Shoes; white Glace Silk in variety; Gold and Jet Brooches and Bracelets; Spanish Lace Shawls; Princess Royal Corsets; superior Lawn Handkerchiefs; Tarletan, white and colored; and other articles too numerous to mention, of which he solicits an inspection.

No. 20, Medow Street.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., MILLINERS.

(Next door to Messrs. Henderson & Co., Photographers.)

BEG RESPECTFULLY to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that they have just received per Overland Mail the following new stock of goods, all of which are of the best quality, and latest fashion, and would beg to solicit the favor of an early inspection, viz:—

For Ladies.—Spanish Lace shawls, Black and White Lace falls, White, Black, and Colored Boots, and Shoes, Blue, Rose, and Scarlet Crape, Blue, Drab, and Pink Lama, Plain and Half Mourning Cap Fronts, White, and colored Bonnet, Ribbons, with Cord Edge, Black Silk Velvet Ribbons from 1 to 4 inches wide, Black and White Dress Laces, Fancy Gilt, and Black Jet Buttons, —Artificial flowers, &c.

For Gentlemen.—Patent Calf and Morocco Grecian slippers, Kid Top Boots with Wrinkled Fronts, and Patent Calf Goloshed Canvass Slippers with Woolls to Work, &c.

For Children.—Boots and Shoes of all sizes.

Electro Galvanic Machine, and air tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the new attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs.	225
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	„	90
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London	„	185
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	„	80
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	„	85
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	„	40
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	„	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck	„	35
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from Rs. 15 to	„	30

Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt, Waist Buckles.

Large assortment Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to	„	60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter	„	25

Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.

Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.

Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.

Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.

Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from 10 to 25.

Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.	„	30
Master Masons Apron	„	15
Do. „ Sash	„	15
Rose Croix Jewels	„	10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	„	20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	„	10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	„	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	„	15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings andcase	„	14

Ribbon from 1½ to 2¼ inches, Skins, Rosette, Tassells, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended to.

European Assistant wanted.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron	Rs	28
Do. Do. ...... best „	„	35
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides	„	36
Do. Do. ...... Carpet lined	„	40
Do. Do. ...... with Hood, best	„	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron	„	32
Do. Do. Do.	„	35
Do. Do. ...... best	„	38
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides	„	40
Do. Do. ...... With Hood, best	„	65
Do. Do. ...... best Imitation Cane Sides	„	54

CLOCKS.

American 1 day Clocks	Rs.	8
Do. 8 „ Do.	„	15
Do. 1 „ Tudor Clocks with Alarm	„	14
Do. 8 „ Do. do.	„	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, MalaccaSticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs.	5	0
Do. Double do.		3	12
Do. Youth's do.		3	0
Do. do. do.		1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.		8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.		5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.			
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		6	8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.			

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2¼ and 2½ in., each......Rs.	10	0
CUPBOARD. STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* CUT; *(To let in Flush.)* 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea...	10	8
BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each......Rs. 11 to	12	0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each...... „ 14 to	17	0
SAFE with Patent Locks......Rs.	175	0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet — 6 long,	3½ wide,	2¼ deep	......each...Rs.	18	0
No. 00 — 7½ „	4½ „	3 „		20	0
No. 1 — 9 „	5½ „	3½ „		21	0
No. 2 — 9½ „	6 „	3¾ „		23	0
No. 3 — 10½ „	6 „	4 „		25	0
No. 4 — 12 „	7 „	5 „		28	0
No. 5 — 13 „	8 „	5½ „		32	0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1 — 14½ long,	9 wide,	5½ deep	......each...Rs.	25	0
No. 2 — 15½ „	9½ „	6½ „		28	0
No. 3 — 17½ „	10½ „	7½ „		33	0
No. 4 — 19 „	12½ „	7½ „		39	0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1 — 13½ long,	9½ wide,	8½ deep	......each...Rs.	23	0
No. 3 — 16½ „	12½ „	11 „		30	0
No. 6 — 23½ „	16½ „	16½ „		45	0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3 — 16½ long,	12½ wide,	6 deep	......each...Rs.	32	0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.

JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.

RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.

COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.

PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.

MUSICAL BOXES with and without DrumsBells.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.

MESS STORES and of all kinds.

WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Business Announcements.

RAFFLE.

ON A HOUSE OF 3 STORIES and a Garret, situated within the Fort, not far from the St. Thomas's Cathedral, No. 12, measuring 106 by 14 feet, and yielding a monthly rent of Rs. one hundred (100). There will be 250 numbers of Rs. 100 each, tickets for which will be obtained from the undersigned and *Bombay Summachar* office, Messrs. Menesse & Co., Francis & Co., Sudanund Shricrushna & Co., Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

COTTON GINNING.—MESSRS. PLATT BROTHER & Co's. improved Patent Cotton Gin may be seen at work daily at No. 11, Apollo Street, where every information regarding the same will be afforded.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

No. 4, MEADOW STREET,

Opposite "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.

Do. Patent do. do.

Do. French Calf do. do.

Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.

Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.

French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

Terms—Cash.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.

Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.

Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.

Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.

Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.

"Howards" Patent Ploughs.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

QUININE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, announces the ARRIVAL BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL, of a fresh supply of this indispensable Medicine, in one ounce and half ounce Bottles, now offered for sale at five Rupees eight Annas and three Rupees respectively. The Quinine has been universally approved for its purity and genuineness.

A considerable discount is allowed by taking a large quantity.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, *ex* the *Naval Brigade*, of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.

They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.

Mr. N. has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware such as Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, Water Jugs, Elaborate Stands with Glasses for Gold Fish, Ccojahs, with Covers, for cooling water and preserving it from dust and insects.

Mr. N. shortly expects a very extensive collection of Albums for Drawings and Cartes de Visites, Portfolios, in great variety, Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., also

Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.

Patterns for Embroideries.

Bronze Goods, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes, from some of the best makers in Germany.

Reading Lamps of established character with German Silver Brass, and Bronze Stands.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship. Gold Framings for Pictures and Mirrors.

Marble Slabs, of different colours, for washing and Pier Tables, Pavements, &c.

Opera Glasses, Perspective, Riding and Conservative Spectacles, &c.

The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale

Terms—*Cash.*

Hours of Sale daily (Sundays expected) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.

Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.

Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.

A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 20.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Birds Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin and	Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in Prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe	in 7 lbs. boxes,	
Souchong	Do.	Do.
Best mixed Souchong and Pekoe	Do.	Do.
Do. do. do. and Hyson,		
Do. Orange Pekoe,		
Do. Green Teas.		

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort.

BILLIARDS. Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED,) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2⅛ and 2½.)

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	„ Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	„ Ringolette
Circassian Puzzle	„ Russian Bear Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	„ English Loto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	„ Targetta
	„ Red, White, and Blue
Boxes of Puzzles	„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Troco or Lawn Billiards	
Bowling Green Bowls	„ Game of War
The Boat Puzzle	„ Puff and Dart
The Tournament	„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	
The Portable B. C. D. Board	„ Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	„ Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	„ Traveller's Dodecahadron or a Voyage round the World,
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	„ Oxford University Boat Race
The Game of Squails	
„ „ Non Plus	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights
„ Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

Liverpool.

I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years.

W. J. NEWMAN,
Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children.

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of her Majesty and Family.

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can ourselves, from personal experience,* testify to its admirable qualities.—*United Service Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants.

Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla), and Poona.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

Paid-up-Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
3 Do. Do.		2s. 0½d.	„
On Demand		1s. 11½d.	„
On France 6 months' sight...	frs.	2·57 cts.	„
3 Do. Do. ...	„	2·54	„
On Demand...	„	2·53	„

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 15th October 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Exchange.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
Do. „ at 3 „ „ at	2s. 0½d.	„
Do. „ Demand	} 1s. 11½d.	
Do. Scotland „		
Do. Ireland „		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe,	1s. 11½d.	„

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six month's sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

Deposits.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand		2 per ct. per annum.	
Do.	3 months' sight	3	„
Do.	6 „	4	„
Do.	12 „	5	„

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th October 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
„ 4	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s.	„
„ On demand		} 1s. 11½d.	
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...		} 1s. 11½d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.	
Deposits for 6 months	3	„
Do. do. 3 do.	4	„
Do. do. 12 do.	6	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, or on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 15th October 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

London..........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.) "The Albany."
Scotland..........The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland ....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
On Scotland } On demand...	2s.	0½d.	do.
On Ireland }			
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 ℘ cent ℘ annum.		
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain Turner, Secretary.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England.
The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
4 Do. at	2s. 0⅜d.	„
3 Do. at	2s. 0½d.	„
2 Do. at	2s. 0½d.	„
1 Do. at	2s. 0'1-16d.	„
On Demand (Head Office) at	2s.	„

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice,	3 per cent.		
Do.	6	do.	5	„
Do.	12	do.	6	„

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th October 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent. per annum.		
Do. „	6 „	5	„	„
Do. „	12 „	6	„	„

Exchange.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.		
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.	
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0d.	do.	
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office........ London.

Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)

Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.
„ 3 do.	2s.	0½d.
„ 2 do.	2s.	0½d.
„ 1 do.	2s.	
„ On demand	1s.	11½d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondes should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 15th October 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon'ble ARTHUR. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d. per Rupees.	
4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
1 do,	2s.	0d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11½d.	do.

Deposits.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.	
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	„
„ 6 „ „	5	„
„ 12 „ „	6	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

Advances.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours..........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays..........10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN QUARTS and PINTS bottled by John J. Stone & Co. Apply to

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombey, 2nd September 1863.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2 Do. do. do.	1858	„	26.
2 Do. do. do.	1860	„	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Sole Agents for Messrs. John & Robert Tennent.

Bombay 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	20
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	„	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do,	„	23

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to

Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, SALT & Co.'s BURTON ALE, just landed in Casks of 3 doz. Qts. at Rs. 13½ per Cask.

BARCLAY and PERKINS PORTER in Casks of 3½ doz., for Rupees 14 per Cask.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1863. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.

Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)

L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.

Champagne 1858 Vins.

Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to

JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,

Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen	
„ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	„	„
„ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„	„
„ 4, alight Breakfas Do. in Quarts	12	8	„	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of Jules Mumm & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs. 33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc	14	„
St. Julien Medoc	12	„
St. Estephe	10	„
BRANDY—fine old Cognac	18	„
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry	12	„
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.	18	„

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and) LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	„ Pts.	„ „	18
	No. 2	Blue „	30
	„ Pts.	„ „	16
	No. 3	Yellow „	26
	„ Pts.	„ „	14
	No. 4	Green „	22
	„ Pts.	„ „	12
	Medoc	Red „	17
	„ Pts.	„ „	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co		38
	„	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	„	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	„	per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	„	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Por	Black Seal		28
	„	Pts.	15
	Red Seal		24
	„	Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso		30
	Light Golden	Green „	28
	Pale	Brown „	26
	Pale	Yellow „	22
	Pale	White „	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
	„ (Yellow „)		26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	„	Pts.	21
	White	„ Bottles	42
	„	„ Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
	„	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
	„	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,

Bombay, April 1863. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.

Neats' Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

At 1½ per lb.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay Fort, and Byculla) and Poona.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

25 Pairs Pier Glasses, of various sizes, in rich Gilt Frames.

On account and at the risk of the undermentioned first purchasers, viz.:—

On account of Aboo Allarackia—	1	Bale Grey Shirtings.
„ Abdoollatif Tabib	6	„ „
„ Dinshaw Ruttonji	1	„ „
„ Khakee Hemanee	4	„ „
„ Noor Mohand Husson	1	„ „

Also an Invoice of the following,

50 Dozen Champagne, of very superior quality.

50 „ Sparkling Moselle, of very superior quality.

50 „ Claret, of very superior quality.

AT 1 P.M.

A light Hansom Cab.

EXTRA AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, to close an account—

4 Cases fine Laid Foolscap,		11/12 lb.
3 „ „ „ „		12/13 „
4 „ „ „ „		13/14 „
3 „ East India	„	10 „
3 „ „ „	„	12 „
4 „ „ „	„	14 „
2 „ Superfine Blue Laid Foolscap,		12 lb.
1 „ „ „ Wove	„	12 „
2 „ „ „ Laid	„	13 „
2 „ „ „ „	„	14 „

42 Account Books, of various sizes.

A select Invoice of Portmonnais, Purses, Brooches, Scented and Photographic Lockets, Memorandum Books, Cruet Frames, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Sherry, of very superior quality, quarts. Rs. 21 and 27-8 per dozen.

Port, of very superior quality, quarts and pints. Rs. 22 and 12 per dozen.

Brandy, "Martell's" quarts. Rs. 27 per dozen.

The Yacht *Sunbeam*, Cutter Rigged, Coppered and Copper-fastened, about 12 tons burthen, together with her Anchor, Cables, Sails, Stores, &c.

She is now hauled up on the shore at Sewree, and can be inspected by any intending purchaser.

GINGER PRESERVE.

A few Cases just arrived per Steamer from China. Rs. 12 per Case of six Jars.

Bombay, 24th October 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock (noon) Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, 20 Bales of Grey Shirtings, and a large quantity of Earthenware.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Brass and Plated Gilt Harness, Ladies side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 11 Bottles.

Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.

Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.

Ready-made Flannel Coats, &c., Tennent's Beer 50 dozen in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Porter in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Cherry Brandy, 50 dozen Cherry Cordial and 50 dozen Sherry, a Case of Saddlery by Adams of London, 100 dozen Port Wine in Quarts and 100 dozen in Pints by Hunter and Graham, and 25 dozen Cider.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

Fancy Gold Brooches.

Gold Bracelets, Earrings and Emerald Rings.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th October 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, FIRST RATE PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, VALUABLE ENGINEER'S INSTRUMENTS, &c., IN No. 1, CHURCH LANE, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Premises, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, all the Office Furniture, first-rate Photographic Cameras, valuable Engineer's Instruments, &c., the property of SAMUEL PERKES, Esq., Civil Engineer, (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises Glass and Porcelain Ware, Circular, Dining, Table, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing Table, and Glass, Screen, Time Pieces, &c.

One large size 12 in. Mahogany Camera, Portable Stand, focusing Screen, Carrying Slide and Extra Slide for Stereoscopic Slide.

One smaller do., in Walnut Case, for Card de visite Portrait or Landscape, fitted with Jamin's Patent Orthoscopic Triplet Lens and 6 extra double Slides complete in Portable case.

One Stereoscopic Camera by "Dr. Hill Norris" fitted with Warrented Twin Lens, and Extra Double Slides,

One first-rate Woodward's Patent Solar Camera for Enlarging Portraits to any size required, the Box fitting ½ Ream of Paper of the finest quality and Developing Cloth, &c. ready for use, with Book of Instructions complete, also fitted with 2 Jamin's Patent Orthoscopic Treplete Lens, the whole of the Portable Darkroom Enclosure, with Lead Cistern, Shelves, Doors, and a Harmenium.

One pair of Mengry's 3¼ in. full size Lens for Landscape and Portrait with Cover up to 12 in. square,

One pair 2½ in. Lens. One pair 1¾ in Do., Printing Frames, Glass and Porcelain Funnels, Dipping Baths, Clips, &c.

One large Transit Theodolite 10 in. by "Troughton and Sims" fitted with every improvement complete for any kind of surveying, Terrestrial, and Astronomical in 2 Mahogany Cases with Stand.

One Dumpy Level 14 in. in Case with Stand and Extra inverted Eye piece complete,

One Drainage Level in Case and Stand.

One Plane Table in Case, and Compass complete.

One Prismatic Compass 4 in. Ball and Socket.

One Universal Sun Dial Pocket Compass in Case complete, by "Troughton and Sims."

One Pocket Box Sextant, by "Elliott Brothers" in Leather Case.

One Optical Square, by "Troughton and Sims."

One large five feet six Telescope by "Troughton and Sims."

Brass, Ivory, and Ebony Parallel Rulers.

One Telescopic Drawing Trammel.

One Binocular Telescope in Sling Case, by Baker of London, Spirits levels, &c. &c. one Double Barrelled Gun in Case complete, One Gyrescope complete & Miscellaneous articles &c.,

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

The above premises to let. For particulars, apply to Messrs. Lawrence & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE, CARVED SHOP FURNITURE, GLASS PORCELAIN AND PLATED-WARE, HANGING ARGAND LAMPS, WALLSHADES, &c., AT No. 25, MEADOW STREET, FORT, (NEXT TO MEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY MILLINER.)

On MONDAY, the 2nd, and on TUESDAY, the 3rd November next, and if necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, the property of the late Dossa Samjee, deceased, and by order of Samjee Lalljee, the same comprises Cut Glassware, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Dessert Sets, Cut Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, Sets of Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liquor and Egg Frames, Toast Racks, Bread Baskets, Tea Sets, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, Butter Pots, Bottle Stands, Pewter and Brass Tea Pots and Kettles, Wire Covers, English Tin Foot Baths and Tubs, Plated and Bronze 6 Light Double, and Single Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, with Drops, Reading Lamps, Opera Glasses, Plated Double, Treble, and Single Branched Wallshades with Cut Shades, Pans, Drops, and Brackets, several pairs, of first and second size Glass Bottomed Globe Lamps, Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Table Covers, Carpet Bags, Bridles, Sets of Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery by Harrison and Howson &c. Candles, one new Side Saddle, Hydrabad Rugs, several Glass Door Cupboards, Dispense Tables, Whips, English Portmanteaus and Tin Air Tight Boxes.

Also, on the 2nd Idem, next to (Roman Catholic Chapel,) all the Carved Furniture, such as, Circular and Pier Tables, Side Board, and Cheffoniers, and Screens, Teapoys, Conversation Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Sets of Dining and Camp Tables, Easy, Arm, and Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Cheval Glass, Hatstands, Towel Horses, Card and Sofa Tables, English Bagatelle Board, Book Cases, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from 28th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A small consignment of 50 Cases Vermouth, from the well known manufacturers "Noilly Prat & Co." at 16 Rupees per dozen. Apply to the undersigned.

A pair of very fast trotting large size Iron Grey Arab Carriage Horses, 6 years old, and very quiet.

A pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses. The property of R. Partridge, Esq. Apply to

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

180 Pair of Glass-bottomed Globe Lamp, 1st size, with Brass Furniture; and Glass Finger Cups.

An Invoice of Paint, consisting of Red Lead and White Lead, in Kegs, German White Lead, White Paint in Oil, in Tins.

AT 1 P.M.

3 Pair Bay Australian Mares.

1 „ Chesnut do. do.

Good Matches.

A handsome, strong, quiet Pony, of a cream color, about 13 hands or over.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR EUROPE FURNITURE, FIRST-CLASS LAMPS, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, VALUABLE CLOCKS, STATUARIES, VASES, &c., AT TARDEO, OPPOSITE THE POLICE CHOWKEE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at Tardeo, in the premises formerly known as the family house of the late DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq., the remainder of a large and extensive consignment of very valuable Europe and English Furniture, &c., the same comprises a handsome Silver rich Damascene, English and French Furniture, Cabinets, with white Marble Slabs, Papier Mache Tea Poys, Writing, Work and Card Tables, Whatnots, Tea Poys, Presses and Almiras, with Glass Mirrors, Dressing and Washing Tables, with Mirrors and Marbles, Brass Bedsteads, four Slate Bagatelle Tables complete, an Invoice of Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Musical Boxes, Plated 1, 2, 3, and 4 light Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, magnificent Pier Glasses in rich Gilt Frames, six light Chandelier, by Nash, a large variety of handsome Table Ornaments, Vases, and Toilet Bottles, Bronze and Marble Figures, Statuaries, French Vases, with Domes, rich Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets, 25 rolls of rich Carpet and borders, 8 Childs patent Spring Rocking Horses, rich velvet pile Table Covers, Plated and Gilt-framed Wall Mirrors, with lights, choice Engravings and Prints, in Maple and Gilt Frames, an Invoice of Buggy, and Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, with Photographs, Swords, and Whistles, four Garden Engines, Fireproof Safes, Iron Gates, and a variety of fancy goods, together with a collection of nicely Carved Blackwood Furniture.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received instructions to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at his former residence, Malabar Hill, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, all the Household Furniture, &c., of the late A. SANGSTER, Esq.

The same consists of Cut Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Richly Plated Mounted Claret Jug, a handsome Blue and Gold Dinner Set, a Buff and Gold Tea Set, handsome painted Blue and Gold Dessert, Do. Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet Soy, Egg and Pickle Stands, Tea Set Waiters, Set of Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, a Set of Silver Dessert Knives and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture such as Circular, Round Dining and Camp Tables, Easy Drawing-room and Dining-room Chairs, Pier Tables with Marble Slabs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Tea Poys, Partition Screen, Music and Hatstand, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, a Plated 3 Light Hanging Argand Lamp, Hanging Lamps, Carpets, Choice Engravings, Cutlery, Wearing Apparels, Copper Cooking Utensils, Despense Articles, China Garden Seats Plants in Scinde and Earthen Pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view, Sunday excepted.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

An English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.

Good Sherry in quarts.

Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English Bound Account Books, ready ruled, for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.

Calf bound Cash Books, 5 quires.

Do. Ledgers with index 5 do.

Letter Copying Books with Index.

NEW MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have now on hand for sale on commission only one very superior highly-finished English-built new Malvern Dog Cart, with imitation cane and weiker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th October 1863.

FOR SALE.—AT NANSEE PARPIAS, No. 20 Meadow Street, Fort.—White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

Sept. 21st 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

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